The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Tyner is fifty years old.

—There has been a lively breeze in the ock market in San Francisco.

—There are three Maine statesmen already after Mr. Blaine's vacant seat in the House.

—Just 251 years ago last Sunday, Miles Standish was sunstruck while on a fishing excursion down Boston harbor.

—Gen. Custer's widow is left without means of support, save the pension of $30 per month to which she will be entitled.

—James Fisk, of Brattleborough, Vermont, father of Erie Jim, seventy years old, has taken to the pulpit in New York.

—The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, has been called to Ireland by the death of his mother. He expects to return in September.

—The baggage-smasher is now in his glory. Before his destructive wrath, iron-ribbed and copper-fastened Saratogas bend and quiver like tissue paper in the hands of a giant.

—Miss Dickinson will begin an engagement in Philadelphia the last week in August, and at its conclusion she will go West. She will make her first appearance in New York during the holidays.

—The man who has "just one word" to say is at large, and equipped for the campaign. The editor knows him. This man must be killed this year. It will be a good way to signalize the Centennial year.

—By slow degrees the freedom of the French municipalities from centralizing influences is being assured. The *ad interim* arrangement for the election of mayors by the municipal councils is a step in this direction.

—General McClernand was a good man to notify S. J. Tilden, the "peace-at-any-price-Democrat," as he was the general who ran away at Chickamauga and was dismissed the U. S. service. That is the kind of soldiers the Democrats like.

—The Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania are making extensive preparations for a grand parade in Philadelphia on September 20. The demonstration promises to be one of the most magnificent ever made by the Order in the State.

—St. Louis *Republican:* It was noticed with pain that some of the newspaper men from abroad attending the St. Louis Convention parted their hair in the middle. Inasmuch as they were recognized as belonging to other cities, they were not waylaid and strangled by the local society of intellectual thugs.

—Bartley Campbell has written a poem in memory of Custer, of which the following is the concluding stanza:

There's a sob in the Platte, there's a sigh o'er the plain,
For the heart of the West is pulseless and dead.
There's a patter of tears in the soft falling rain—
Soft tears that the angels in pity have shed;
But no tears for the hero
The harb that brought death gave immortality.

—The veteran inflation Buckeye leader, ex-Governor Allen, has progressed in the new St. Louis primer of Democracy sufficiently to say that "as between Tilden and Hayes of course I prefer the former." It took the frosted patriarch a full moon to work up to it, but he had done it, and the "sweet German accent" of hard-money Hassaurek will mingle with the soft-owled counsels of soft-money Allen for Tilden and political sweepstakes.

—The lottery business in this country has received a blow which must be fatal. By the laws of different States the business has been locally, illegal and generally disreputable, and both branches of Congress have now passed a law containing a provision which prohibits the circulation through the mails of any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, or any gift enterprise or similar scheme in the nature of a lottery. The penalty is a heavy fine which will be sufficient, we presume, to debar the lottery agents from taking the risk.

—Nasby, elsewhere this morning, tells our readers about his experience at the St. Louis Convention, and gives them some capital advice as to the management of the campaign. He got some of that "barrel of money" of Tilden's at St. Louis, but unfortunately for him, Bascom was on hand and took it all in hand for an old "flikker" bill. This was very hard on the old fellow, but he had to stand it. But if he can only succeed in getting Tilden elected, and thus secure that postoffice at the Corners, the old philosopher will be comfortably provided for.

On 'lection morn in Novembaire
Arlie and dress yourself with care:
Don a "plled shirt" and comb your haire;
Go to the polls and stay right thaire;
Scan each voter with extra raire;
Don't let him scratch from the small papaire
A single name that it may baire,
Soe that it has each electoral paire
That votes for Hayes and Bill Wheelaire;
Be sure the man, if a foreignaire,
Has his citizenship papaire,
And if you doubt just make him swaire
He's a right to vote at that poll thaire;
See the votes counted fair and squaire
Go to bed early—go sobaire,
And in the morning your papaire
Will tell who's won—Hayes and Wheelaire.

—Let the north howl, for lo! it is the victim of military oppression. The South has howled long enough. It is now our turn. A statement prepared by the Secretary of War shows that the degree of military oppression in the North is to that in the South as 252 is to 333. In other words, the number of United States soldiers in eight Northern States averages 332 to a State, while the average in eleven Southern States is only 303. This, of course, does not include Texas, where there are some 3,000 troops, and where the citizens unanimously want about 3,000 more to defend them from Mexican marauders. Texas is exceptionally situated, and don't count. Leaving out Texas, then, the North has just about one-sixth more reason to complain of military oppression than the South.

—Mrs. Annie Besant has got her monster petition before Parliament. It has the signatures of 104,330 persons against making any more grants to the royal family till they give a full account of their present income and what they do with it. The huge petition was carried to Westminster in a carriage, and escorted to the hall by Mrs Besant, the two Misses Bradlaugh, and the burly but brave reformer, their father, who was obliged to use all his address and knowledge and tact to make way through the thicket of red tape that blocked every passage way. Finally it was laid down under the picture of Charles II.

—Among his other presents, the Prince of Wales has brought home a neat silver chair, called the Madura throne—full of character and express on. The chair and canopy are covered with crimson satin, encased in a frame work of massive silver lions, not resembling any living creature, but clearly of the same build as the heraldic beasts of the genius tells, and the legs are fashioned into fore-parts resembling a horse at one end and an elephant at the other—Indian unicorns, in fact. The Prince of Wales' feathers and motto appear on the front of the canopy, supported by dragons, and are repeated, together with the royal arms of England, on the back of the throne. The silver throne is of large dimensions, and excellently adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

—Queen Victoria has now attained a very high rank on the roll of English sovereigns for length of reign, having lately passed Henry VIII. and Henry VI. she now stands fifth in order, being still junior or inferior only to Elizabeth, and the three long Thirds, Edward, Henry and George. Elizabeth's reign, from the death of Mary, Nov 17, 1538, to her own death, March 24, 1603, lasted 44 years and 126 days, so that Victoria has to reign a little over five years before she will equal her great predecessor. Then will remain ahead only Edward III., 50 years and nearly 5 months; Henry III., 56 years and 19 days; George III., 59 years and 3 months. But of course even these long reigns look short by the side of the 72 years of Louis XIV of France.

—Mr. Forster, M. P., distributed the prizes at a Commercial Travellers' School in England recently and in the course of his remarks on the importance of teaching the modern languages, he said: "While visiting a large school in New York in which modern languages were taught, I said, 'I suppose you teach French principally?' 'Oh, no,' was the reply—and here the practical side of the American character came out—'because of the advantage scholars learned French before the battle of Sedan, but nine-tenths of them learn German now.' France, however, although beaten in the last war, is still a great and magnificent country, and the moral of the anecdote is not that French should be less generally learned than formerly, but that German is of more importance than it used to be."

—In his "Life on the Plains," Custer gives his estimate of the Indians in these sentences: "In studying the Indian character, while shocked and disgusted by many of his traits and customs, I find much to be admired, and still more of deep and unvarying interest. Grant that some of its pages are frightful, and if possible to be avoided, yet the attraction is none the weaker. Study him, fight him, civilize him if you can, he still remains the object of your curiosity, a type of man peculiar and undefined, subjecting himself to no law of civilization, contending determinedly against all efforts to win him from his chosen mode of life. He stands in the group of races solitary and reserved, seeking alliance with none, disrusting all. Civilization may do much for him, but he can never be civilized. Nature intended him for a savage; every instinct, every impulse of his soul inclines to it. The white race might fall into a barbarous state, and after ward be reclaimed and prosper. Not so the Indian. He can not be himself and be civilized. He fades away and dies. Cultivation such as the white man has would kill him, by depriving him of his identity."

FIRST EDITION.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Four Men Killed and Several Others Wounded by Desperadoes.

The Murderers Driven Into the River and Stoned to Death.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—To-day three young Germans, brothers, named Tiehorn, who have been known as desperate characters for years, were arrested by police officers Dickerson and Elsden for disorderly conduct. As the officers attempted to march them off the men drew revolvers and shot Elsden dead and fatally wounded Dickerson. Escaping from the crowd, the desperadoes ran up the street to T. W. Dawson's tannery, on River street, where they formerly worked. There they called for Mr. Meyer, foreman, who had discharged them, but not finding him they commenced an indiscriminate firing on the shop, which resulted in killing John Alburg, assistant foreman, and the wounding of two workmen. The employes of the shop turned out *en masse* and chased the murderers toward the river. In the pursuit the workmen used stones and knives, striking the murderers several times before they reached the river. The latter leaped into the water and attempted to escape across, but were stoned to death by the outraged workmen. The wounded were taken to St. Michael's hospital. One, named Fisher, is dead. Dickerson will not recover, and the wounded are in a precarious state. Albers, Myers and Elsden leave families.

The body of one of the Tiehorns has been recovered from the river. It shows marks of bad cutting about the wrists. Men are now engaged dragging for the others. The shooting had no connection with the recent labor troubles here. The murderers were desperate characters, and shot innocent men out of mere deviltry. During the excitement F. W. Dawson, proprietor of the factory where the shooting occurred, was robbed of $2,230 in checks, which he was about to deposit. Policeman Dickerson died of his injuries at five o'clock. He was one of the colored men of the force. The deaths now number seven—Policemen Elsden and Dickerson, the Tiehorn brothers, Alburs and a workman. Most intense excitement prevails in the city, and the summary action of the workmen is generally commended.

AN INSANE ORATOR.

A Californian, While Addressing the Universal Peace Society, Shows Symptoms of Lunacy—He Claims to Have Been "Possessed by the Immortal Spirit of Washington."

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The session of the Universal Peace Society, at Carpenter Hall, this morning came to a summary and very peculiar termination. About noon Dr. Charles Pinkham, of California, began to address the meeting. His manner was excited and his remarks were wild and disconnected. It soon became manifest that he was insane. Calls for order were heard from all points. President Love insisted that the speaker be allowed to proceed, and Dr. Pinkham went on, becoming more and more excited and violent, until at length he sprang upon a chair and brandished a sword in a furious manner. At this point several of the members went out after the police, and several officers came in to remove the disturber, but President Love insisted that he should not be interfered with, and that the principle of non-resistance be consistently adhered to, and there was a consequent clearing of the hall. Pinkham's wife remained sitting in her place, and said that her husband was charged with a message from Heaven to deliver there, and he must deliver it no matter what happened. A large crowd from the outside gathered, and there was great excitement. At length Pinkham became quiet, and said in explanation that he had been possessed by the immortal spirit of Washington, but had at last succeeded in shaking the spirit. The spirit, he explained, had attempted through him to pronounce a new declaration.

There is great dissatisfaction at President Love's course to-day and directors and members say that if he occupies the chair to-morrow there will be no attendance.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

North Carolina Republicans.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Thomas Settle, President of the National Republican Convention of 1872, was nominated yesterday for Governor and W. A. Smith, of Johnston, for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican State Convention of North Carolina. Nominations were made for Secretary of State and the Convention adjourned.

An Endorsement from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN, July 13.—At the Republican Congressional Convention held today at Owatonna, Hon. Mark H. Dunnell was nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress from the First District. The Convention ratified the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and fully endorsed the platform adopted at Cincinnati.

Hendricks' Movements.

SCHENECTADY, July 13.—Governor Hendricks arrived last night and left this morning for Saratoga, where he will meet Gov Tilden.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—Governor Hendricks was waited upon at the Grand Union to-day by Major O'Conner, of Tennessee, who presented him a formal notification of his nomination. Governor Hendricks replied he would reply in a few days. It is understood he will accept.

Lively Time Among the Tammanyites.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night, August Schell presiding, and a lively time ensued. Lengthy resolutions were read, endorsing the nominations of Cincinnati, and Hendricks as most fitting and proper, and the only means of saving the country. An amendment was offered that the committee have unabated confidence in John Kelly, and also confident of marching to victory under his leadership. This provoked excited discussion. Peter B. Olney, A. B. Caldwell and others said the amendment was out of place, and should be referred to the committee on organization. Edward Cooper denounced John Kelly's action at St. Louis in fighting and abusing Tilden, and said the Democratic party never authorized him to do so. Great confusion followed, and shouts of "Sit down," "Throw him out." The resolutions were finally adopted, and John Kelly made a speech, asking that everything be forgotten except the common enemy.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS

Letter from the President to Ex-Secretary Brisiow—All Cabinet Officers Requested to Testify Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following letter was yesterday sent to ex-Secretary Bristow by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.

To Hon. B. H. Bristow:

DEAR SIR: Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress investigating whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that, even with great propriety, you think you have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive officially is privileged, and that a committee of Congress have no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President may also be called upon to testify fully and to the same matters.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE HEATED TERM.

Very Hot Weather in Philadelphia—Many Deaths from Sunstroke.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The weather continues oppressively hot, and the temperature this morning was higher than on any preceding morning of the season. At eight A. M. the thermometer indicated 90 in the shade, and before noon the mercury reached 95. There continue to be many deaths from sunstrokes.

Sunstrokes in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 13.—The intense heat continues. Over a dozen cases of sunstroke were reported within the past twenty-four hours, three of which have proved fatal.

Panic at San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A telegram from San Francisco reports a general panic in mining stocks, and several failures among brokers.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Goes to the St. Louis Convention—He Returns Entirely Satisfied with the Platform and Candidates.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
Joon 29th, 1876.

I hev returned from St. Loois, and mity glad I am to get back to the scene of my fucher laber for the next four months. St. Louis is a hot city, but ez the likker is alluz good there, and ez the Tilden delegates, ez well ez the anti-Tilden ones, hed lots uv money, I made out to get on. Ez they never argood with a delegate without askin him to take suthin, I didn't make up my mind till the very last.

It wuz the must interestin convenshun I ever attended, and I have bin to em all, since the one that nominated Martin Van Booren. This wuz the most interestin, becoz it wuz so thorely devotid to reform, which alluz is my best holt. Ez I can't be a reformin suthin I am al'sloutly miserable.

It gave me teo hopes uv the Republic to see the sperit uv reform that filled the soles uv all the Dimocrisy present, that is, nearly all uv em. Occasionally an anxious lookin farmer delegate wood remark, "what shel we do with the currency," and then John Morrisey wood immejitly shut him up with the remark, "D—n the currency—wat we want is reform in the Government."

And when a Noo England bluais man wood ask, "wat shel we do with the currency?" Boss Kelly wood d—n him for introdoocin disturbin elemence into the convenshun. "What we want is reform," the Boss wood continyoo, and of the man didn't sting small, some uv the Bosses' reformers wood go thro him. A grate man is Boss Kelly. I don't wonder that the Noo York Dimocrisy love him.

John Morrisey is the most ardent reformer I know uv. He wuz so entirely devotid to it that I saw him stop a game uv faro, at a bank wich he run doorin the convenshun, to argoo with an Injeany delegate, who wuz a losin hoodilly, that ef the Dimocrisy didn't git control uv the Noo York custom-house and postoffis, the country wuz rooined shoor. In the coz uv reform he wuz willin to devote all the profits uv his banks at Saratoga and Washington.

Boss Kelly was even more urgent for reform than Morrisey. He said that unill Tammany got possession of the Government, he cood see nothin but rooin ahed. Give him a platform which pronounced squarely for reform, and he wood feel encurridged to promise a Democratic majority uv 40,000 in the city uv Noo York alone. With the Custom House and Postoffis in the control uv Tammany, he cood afford to pay ten dollers a day for strikers, and lib'ly employment to every shoulder-hitter and brooser in the city. He wood feel justified in chasterin a thousand gin mills, and to make shoor uv the State he wuz willin to promise to give any majority in the city that might be needed. Reform wuz his watchword.

Doolittle wanted reform—he yearned for it. He sed that until a President wuz elected that wood make it possible for him to be Minister to England there wuz no hope uv the Republic. He wuz disposed to yeeld everything in'sich matters ez curriency, and tariffs and sich, but it wuz uv the first importance that the right man be properly represented at the Court of St. James.

The Southern delegates wuz ekally urgent for reform. What they felt wuz necessary wuz a complete change. They hed groaned for twelve years under the horrors uv nigger votin, and anything that wood give em relief from that wood satisfy em. Crippling to get back to the good old ideas uv the soopremacy uv the white race, and the redoosin uv the nigger to his normal condishun. One Georgy delegate actocally shed tears over the sufferins he had endoored. He sobbed audibly when he remarked that it wuz now ten yeers last Christmas since he hed shot a nigger. His shot gun hung yoosells over his fire-place, and there wuz ashes on his harth. "Give us a Democratic administration, and we'll be yelled, and immejitly accepted the invitashen uv a Tilden delegate to take suthin. None uv em ever refoosed that, from anybody.

The work of the convenshun wuz well done, and victory must perch upon our banners. There wuz a row among the Noo York delegashen which threetened at one time to mar its harmony, but it was speedily settled. There wuz a conference, and the offises wuz divided so ez to satisfy all the reformers. Kelly is continy'd in possession uv Tammany Hall, and the city, while them ez favored the great and good Tilden will hev controle uv the Federal patronage. Ez extraordinary services will be needed, noo offises will be created, and appointments that make Hy Wood postmaster of the United States will all be given to the doubtful ones. Several reformers who wuzn't satisfied with this arrangement—with promesis uv wat wuz to be given em after the election—wuz pade 60 mitch money to leave, after which they were ez enthoosiastic for the great reformer as anybody. I stood out, myself, and got a fair slice; but it didn't do me any good. Bascom wuz with me and saw the money paid, and he demanded it in my name, and got it too, on account. There ain't anything in life so disgustin ez payin old likker bills. That likker is gone, and ain't no good to you—it can't warm your bowels agin. Under stimulatin influences I kin afford to pay—but to pay this yeer for last yeer's delities, which hev fled forever and can't never be recalled, except in memory, is disgustin. I never did like to pay for memories—they ain't substansha'.

But I shel hev the postoffis at the Corners shoor, ef Tilden is electid, for long afore the time comes, I shel be in debt to Bascom agin.

The platform can't help sootin the Dimocrisy uv the entire country, pertikelerly when the candidates is taken in account. It is the most flexible platform I ever helpt to construct, and the Dimocrat wich can't stand onto it ain't worth the name. In Ohio and Injeany we shel swear its soft money and reform, and pint proudly to Hendricks. In Noo York and the East we shel swear its hard money and reform and pint proudly to Tilden.

Ez I shel hev to stump both seckshuns I hev two speeches aireddy prepared, one uv which is hard money and one soft, and the other orators of the party hev fixed their reckommendashens to wood sejest, now, that ther may be no mistake, that ea committee be appinted in each place where a speech is to be made, to see that the speeker rises sober, and that he gits the right speech started. After the reform speeker hez made his speech to the citizens, uv course he shood be alloged to git ez full ez he chooses, but it wood be terrible to hev him git up and make the speech in Hartford, Connecticut, that was intended for the latitude uv Terre Haut, Injeanny, or to make in Injeanny the hard money speech wich he shood yoose in Connecticut.

With sich care, and reasonable work, ther can't be any qyestion ez to the result. The Dimocrisy hez bin on to grass so long that they will fite ez men never fought before, and we shel win. With "Reform" in our mouths and Postoffis in our hatts, we shel march forrerd to victory. But we hev got to work for it.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Wich would like to be Postmaster.

P. S.—Serious troubles threatened us at one time in St. Louis. The Marion Star that city hed fixed upon the nite afore the settin uv the convenshun to make a rade onto the gamblin dens and the houses of ill repoot in that city for funchuds. We got wind uv it in time to hev it postponed. Had it been carried out I shudder to think wat wood hev bin the result. Two thirds uv our reform delegates would hev bin gobbled and wood hev bin up before poleece magistrates in the mornin. Tilden's money hed bin distributed that mornin, and the reformers hed cash enuff to justify em in makin a nite uv it, and they wuz a doin uv it. Hed them houses bin raided onto that nite the convenshun would hev bin obliged to adjourn for want uv a quorum. P. V. N.

The Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—The selling race, for all ages, 1¼ miles, was won by Galway, Kinney second, Waco third. Time 2:16¼. The Thespian stakes, for two year olds, ¾ mile, was won by Zoe Zoo, Idalia second, Oleaster third. Time 1:19½. The West End Hotel stakes was won by Patience, Mary second, Merciless third. Time 3:14¼. The mile heats race, three in five, and but two starters, and was won easily by Woodland, Alice second. Time 1:50¾, 1:51 and 1:56¼.

Senator Blaine.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 13.—Mr. Blaine owing to the very excessive heat of the past few days, has not improved. The effect of the heat on Mr. Blaine's condition fully confirmed his physicians in the belief that the original trouble was of the nature of sunstroke. The tonic effect of salt air is strongly commended by his physicians, and if Mr. Blaine's strength would bear it he would urge a sea voyage. The most he hopes for is within the next week to get him removed to the coast, some forty miles distant.

The Specie Resumption Question.

The Banking and Currency Committee has postponed action upon the specie resumption question until next Monday. The Democrats of the committee have agreed to propose and pass through the committee a bill repealing the present resumption act, but at the same time to provide some as yet undetermined method of preparing the Treasury and country for resumption.

Another Epizootic.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The horses are quite generally afflicted with a disease known as "pink eyed distemper," something like what was known as the epizootic. The disease seems to be spreading now, and considerable apprehension is felt.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Prince Milan Fighting for a King's Crown.

Another Battle Between Turks and Servians.

The Insurrectionary District Blockaded.

LONDON, July 13.—Austria notified her local authorities yesterday that the port of Klock and the land and sea surrounding the insurrectionary district is closed. The Turkish Ambassador had a long interview with Count Andrassy on the subject yesterday.

Pillage and Robbery

are flourishing in Servia. Arms are promiscuously distributed, and are employed by marauders against farmers and landed proprietors. So many police are with the army that it is with great difficulty the people can resist the attacks of outlaws. Some of them have been captured and shot without trial.

Battle Between Turks and Servians

BELGRADE, July 13.—Official intelligence from the Timok army states that Osman Pasha attacked a Servian position yesterday. The fight lasted throughout the day. The loss of life was very great.

Prince Milan's Ambition.

LONDON, July 13.—A correspondent writes from Belgrade: An order is published directing that all persons not soldiers attached to the army shall wear a medallion bearing the words "Milan I., King of Servia." This is the first indication of the true intention and ambition of Prince Milan. These words are received as having political meaning, and there can be no doubt the war is for conquests separation.

The Business Depression in Great Britain.

LONDON, July 13.—Owing to the business depression employers everywhere purpose a reduction in wages or an increase in working hours of mill operatives and miners. Strikes and lockouts are extending to resist. Great strikes are apprehended.

Extradition Correspondence.

The final correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the extradition question, including Earl Derby's note of June 30, is published.

Earl Derby, in his note, says: The essential principles of extradition as practiced by England are that the person surrendered on an extradition treaty can be tried on no offence except the one on which he is surrendered. This is the proper construction of the treaty of 1842. Her Majesty's Government thinks that the act of 1870 is inconsistent with that treaty, and maintain the same position. The Government maintains the right of asylum until criminality, according to the law of England, is shown. This applies forcibly in the case of political offences. The great object in requiring evidence is not merely in establishing an offence called by name the offence specified in a treaty, but in establishing an offence of that name, according to the law of the surrendering country is to prevent the surrender of a person on a charge of a crime of uncertain meaning, and his subsequent trial on facts considered here as establishing a political offence, and not the crimes for which the surrender was made. The surrendering country must have facts to judge whether the offence is political. Secretary Fish's assurance that no administration dare violate the rights of political asylum by securing a prisoner on one charge and trying him for a political offence is not sufficient, as the Attorney General cannot interfere when the trial comes off. Lastly, the Attorney-at-Law of any one State. The act of Congress of August 12, 1848, c. 47, s. 3, shows the construction put on the treaty by the United States.

Lord Derby briefly reviews the negotiations in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and says the violation in the case of Heilbronn was not an act of Her Majesty's Government, but it regretted it. The Government also states that the United States is actuated by a sincere desire to maintain rights which in their judgmentare demanded by the treaty of 1842, and they wish the same construction put on England's motives.

The note deplores the misunderstanding between the two Governments, and says the British Government is ready to join the United States in concluding a new treaty.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times* says that at some length Earl Derby's note. It says: On the whole, Secretary Fish sets up a case not to be easily repelled, but where he passes the ground of the treaty and makes issue it is harder to follow him with a cordial agreement. We cannot dismiss the hope that the American Government, upon a calm review of the circumstances, will agree that if a new treaty is to be framed, the principles which Secretary Fish was willing to accept in 1872, 1873 and 1874 may be taken as the basis rather than those for which he now argues so vigorously.

Alberta.

LONDON, July 13.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day the case of Twycross vs. Albert Grant et al. was concluded. This case was brought to recover money alleged to have been obtained by fraudulent representations regarding the Lisbon Steam Railway Company. It was a test case. There are eighty-eight others involving large sums. The jury gave a verdict for Twycross for seven hundred pounds, being the amount claimed. Judgment stayed.

The Erie Railway.

LONDON, July 13.—At a meeting of the Erie Railway bond and stockholders, held to-day, receiver Jewett made a statement of its condition. He said the plan of reorganizing submitted by Sir Edward Watkin was approved, but asked that one more coupon be funded and a few other concessions. He proposed to lay a third rail from New York to Buffalo, to gradually wear out the present gauge and lead to a uniform narrow gauge equipment. He felt sanguine of the prosperity of the road. Many speeches followed. Jewett's statement was well received. Sir Edward Watkin offered a resolution assuring Jewett support and approving the intended plan.

France and the Eastern Question.

VERSAILLES, July 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Duc Du Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to M. Louis Blanc in regard to Eastern affairs, said the Government will not declare what might not be involved in events abroad in such a manner as could possibly hinder the restoration of internal peace. France must only intervene in a purely pacific sense. It is one of the principal objects of the efforts made to preserve an understanding between the powers. This understanding absolutely exists, and is founded on a basis which we cannot but accept with satisfaction, namely, on non-intervention. This circumstance tends to circumscribe the conflict to the great advantage of the whole world. France has no special interests in the question, and therefore can only intervene to take an initiative. The honor and interests of France have never been for a moment compromised.

The Minister's statement was loudly applauded.

Undue Clerical Influence.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the election of M. Munz was invalidated by a vote of 308 to 181, because of undue clerical influences.

Spain's Provinces.

MADRID, July 12.—Congress has rejected, by a vote of 182 to 35, a motion for the immediate abolition of all privileges in Biscay.

The French Communists.

PARIS, July 13.—An official statement just made public shows that 249 Communists have been tried by the tribunals in the cases of 208 rejected, and 199 await consideration.

Fighting at Widden.

BELGRADE, July 13.—Gen. Leschjanin, who, according to latest reports, had penetrated Servian territory, is at Widden. He attacked the Turkish positions and captured several strategical points. The fighting lasted the whole day. The Servians were in small force. The Servians pursued the Turks to Widden, and captured a quantity of provisions. The gates of Widden are now closed.

Where the Tug of War Will Take Place.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Standard's* Belgrade special says the line of the Timokan and the position of Saitschkar is still an important point, and where the tug of war will take place. Gen. Leschganins forces have passed Saitschkar.

English Sympathy in Demand.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Telegraph* has received a manifesto from Belgrade, signed by a number of Bosnians and Herzegovinians, asking for English sympathy.

The Bulgarian Atrocities.

VIENNA, July 13.—The Austrian Government has every reason to believe that the accounts of Bulgarian atrocities are enormously exaggerated.

Wednesday's Fight.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times'* Semlin dispatch gives the following account of Wednesday's fighting: Osman Pasha, in great force, attacked the Servian army corps under Gen. Leschjanin near Saitschkarr. The Turks five times attempted to storm the Servian position, and were repulsed. Meanwhile the Servian column under Gen. Ostolcs attacked Osman Pasha's rear and captured several villages, Turkish gun boats on the Danube attacked Gen. Ostolcs, but without result.

Visitors to the Centennial.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Daily News* says the suggestion that a representative body of members of Parliament shall visit Philadelphia seems to be taking tangible shape. The idea of having a Government steamer has been abandoned, but we understand the White Star Company have placed the Adriatic at the disposal of the committee which has been formed to make the necessary arrangements.

Annexation of Bosnia to Austria.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says the authorities here are receiving petitions for annexation to Austria from Bosnian Catholics. Mohamedan Beys have held a meeting and expressed their loyalty to the Porte, but agreed that Austrian was preferable to Servian rule.

Russian Volunteers for Servia.

The Roumanian chambers held a secret sitting to consider the request of Russia to permit the passage of a large number of volunteers to Servia.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Hon. J. H. Hampton, Common Pleas.
Geo. Shiras, Jr., Esq., Attorney-at-Law.
Hampton & Dalzell, Attorneys-at-Law.
Thos. M. Marshall, Attorney-at-Law.
M. W. Acheson, Esq., Attorney-at-Law.
John M. Kirkpatrick, Attorney-at-Law.
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Lyon, Shorb & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
John A. Logan, Iron Manufacturers.
Graff, Bennett & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
Robinson, Rea & Co., Engine Builders.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lang & Co., Hardware Merc.
Dilworth Bros., Wholesale Grocers.
Arthurs Bros., Wholesale Grocers.
S. P. Shriver & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
h19

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MARINE NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 279,592 53
Overdrafts	3,998 98
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from other National Banks	16,495 38
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,327 47
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	9,178 50
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	4,524 56
Premiums paid	6,812 50
Checks and other cash Items	2,370 45
Bills of other National Banks	7,931 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	723 88
Legal Tender Notes	19,790 60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	700 00
Total	$ 460,704 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 200,000 00
Surplus fund	2,540 20
Other undivided profits	720 76
National Bank Notes outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	8,502 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$141,067 36
Demand Certificates of Deposit	2,432 75
	143,200 11
Due to other National Banks	891 10
Total	$ 460,704 17

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

I, W. G. Macrum, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. G. MACRUM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1876.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. H. EVERSON,
WM. FRANCIS,
JACOB KLEE,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business.

JUNE 30, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 930,599 85
United States bonds to secure circulation	400,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	9,116 67
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	93,000 62
Due from State Banks and Bankers	89,378 67
Due from State Banks and bankers	19,216 09
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	20,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	1,980 99
Checks and other Cash Items	6,521 18
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,776 26
Bills of other National Banks	53,643 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	4,199 00
Specie	22,408 50
Legal Tender Notes	177,350 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	21,500 00
	$1,842,729 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	400,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Other undivided profits	37,131 24
National Bank Notes Outstanding	317,900 00
Dividends unpaid	4,150 00
Individual deposits subject to check	554,473 75
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,628 10
Due to other National Banks	155,7 80 60
Due to State Banks and Bankers	75,966 18
	$1,842,729 87

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Geo. R. Duncan, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1876.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

RICHARD HAYS,
JAMES HERDMAN,
AND. D. SMITH,
Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIDGE.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES BRIDGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Managers of Northern Liberty Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS on each share of the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith at the German Savings Bank, Allegheny City.

N. H. VOEGTLY, Treasurer.
h18 OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE, July 13, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS on each share of the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives by the Treasurer, forthwith.

h13 W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

GAS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO., No. 327 Penn avenue,

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend upon the Capital Stock of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable on and after July 15th.

g30 D. E. BOULTON, JR., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Board of Managers of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3.00) PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, forthwith.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1876. h17

☞ THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 83 Fourth av

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

THE first Republican gun comes from Chicago.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* still shakes its head angrily, but that's all.

DOM PEDRO is thought to be a good illustration of perpetual motion.

MR. TILDEN claims to be the "synonym of reform." Boss TWEED once set up the same claim.

THE House of Commons has voted to close up the public houses throughout Ireland on Sunday.

SOME of our mills are about starting double turn, which is an indication that the outlook is improving.

THE German Reform Club of New York says the Democratic party must be reformed before it can expect support.

HAS any one heard of OLDBILLALLEN since the St. Louis Convention, or that he sent his congratulations to TILDEN.

THE appointment of Judge TYNER to the vacant Postmaster Generalship gives satisfaction. He is known to be an able and pure man.

THE House has finally agreed to appropriate $200,000 asked for by General Sheridan to build additional military posts in the Sioux country.

THE Forbes street bridge, erected by the Iron City bridge works of this city, has been illustrated in a cut with sectional drawings in the London *Engineering Journal*.

THE Montenegrins are reported as having inflicted a serious defeat on the Turks in a recent battle, the casualties being four hundred of the latter killed, whilst the former lost but one hundred.

GENERAL MCCLERNAND, permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention, is mentioned as "the man with the unique war record." If we recall[illegible]ht, he was sent [illegible] at it [illegible]ouraging the other leading powers and obtaining their co-operation. This looks as though Turkey might be getting the worst of it.

THE States of Kentucky, California, Vermont, Maine, Georgia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas all hold elections prior to the great Presidential struggle. Indications of the result in November will be foreshadowed by these State elections.

THERE is some consolation in the thought that Custer's little army inflicted serious loss on the savages before being finally overpowered. The reported Indian loss in killed is seventy, among whom were many chiefs. Custer is said to have killed six of these before the fatal bullet sped that took his life.

THE President relieves Ex-Secretary BRISTOW from all obligations of secrecy touching discussions in sessions of the cabinet, and authorizes him, or any other person, who is now in the cabinet, or who has occupied a seat there whilst he has been President to answer any summons and testify to any fact he may know.

THE Senate has wisely stricken out enormous sums voted by the economical House for the improvements of unimportant rivers and creeks throughout the country. The House will likely not concur, and hence, unless the Senate yields, the bill will fail, and all improvement of rivers and harbors be brought to a standstill. Such is reform.

THE Mollie Maguire trial in the Pottsville mining region has resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Shooting policemen for doing their duty, even when the murderer is shielded by the rules of a secret society, will in all probability be suitably punished. It will be a sad day for this or any other land when murder and arson shall be not only winked at, but paid for out of the treasury of a secret league. Every good citizen will be glad to know that such infamous guilt is in a fair way to be promptly and thoroughly punished.

IN his letter addressed to the HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting in New York, General DIX says of TILDEN:

"The four months before us will afford time to canvass the question intelligently and thoroughly, and, what is of equal importance, they will enable us to demonstrate by an analysis of his public acts, that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, instead of being a reformer, as he and his followers assert, is himself in as urgent need of reform as the party which put him in nomination. Moreover, it will enable us to demonstrate by indisputable facts that the Government, for the chief office in which he has been nominated, would not now exist if his example during the rebellion had been followed by his countrymen."

HAVING tried an Independent or Reform Mayor and Municipal Government in Chicago for three years last past, and found them to work badly, inasmuch as both debt and taxation have largely increased in the face of reduced business and a sad falling back of prosperity, the people of that hitherto flourishing city have elected a straight Republican ticket, and expect it to lift them out of the slough of despond into which they have fallen. Let us trust, for the welfare of our friends in the great city of the Lakes, that they have not misplaced their confidence, and that they are not expecting too much to be done by the new Municipal administration, all at once. It may and doubtless will take time to bring about a sound condition of finances, and therefore prosperous times.

IN referring to the extravagance and injustice of the House appropriations for river and harbor improvements, wherein the South takes the lion's share, the New York *Times* says: "This is an economical and a frugal House. At this very moment it is appealing to the country to behold it as it stands by to prevent the Senate from wasting money in Norfolk and New York harbors, while the mill-streams of Buncombe and the Kanawha are drying up for want of Congressional aid. 'Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses;' and Mr. RANDALL is holding Congress by the waistband, so to speak, while he fights over a bill that spends $25,000, where twenty-five dollars would be more than enough."

AS THE particulars of the recent battle, in which Custer and his men were killed, begin to come in, all the savage atrocities which then took place become known. From evidences found on the field and from returning Indians, proof of these barbarities is furnished, and the story of the sufferings of our brave boys chills the blood in the stoutest heart. It is stated that Custer's great heart was plucked from his yet warm body and placed on a pole and made the subject of a horrid war dance. How it pleased the savages to see dead must have seem the youthful general who had before defeated them in open fight, and so often yet the knowledge of his courage and ability could not restrain their devilish passions and their thirst for blood.

THERE is good reason for believing that when properly dredged and cleared of snags and other obstructions, and after the present system of wing dams is perfected, the Ohio river channel will seldom if ever contain less than three feet of water. Below Wheeling, boats drawing between two and three feet are enabled to run almost the entire year through, and it is thought that continuous navigation to Pittsburgh for light draught boats can be ultimately secured. If this should prove correct, we firmly believe that millions will be added within a few years to the business of this community, as water communication for our heavy freights is cheaper and better in every way than rail. Thus the great importance to our city of progress in the improvement of our river channel will be seen, and every citizen should wish it God-speed.

BEFORE the House Investigating Committee, in relation to freight discriminations, Mr. JENKINS, flour dealer of this city, testified that Pittsburgh merchants were compelled to pay annually one hundred thousand dollars for freight on flour more than was paid on the same quantity to points further east. This is a damaging statement, and proves that our merchants are in a bad way, so far as transportation facilities are concerned. It looks strange that the railroad managers, in the face of these allegations, should continue to refuse to appear and testify before the committee. The public must come to but one conclusion, unless statements like these are satisfactorily explained or refuted. The policy of silence in this case is most certainly an ill-advised one. The public must have full information.

SHOOTING negroes is still a favorite pastime in some places in the South, and it is about time for a stop to be put to it. We are reminded every day by our Democratic brethren that we ought not to "flaunt the bloody shirt," as everything at the South is now quiet, and the people, having forgotten the war, are at peace. Yet, in the face of these professions and assurances, every now and then comes up by telegraph news of some bloody and unprovoked riot, in which the negroes always come out badly worsted. The latest of these periodical spells of Democratic patriotism occurred the other day at Hamburg, South Carolina,—a State, by the way, that is expected to give one hundred thousand majority for TILDEN and HENDRICKS—in which we are told that the blacks were terribly handled by the superior force of white men, and after the former had yielded up all opposition, and had been locked up in prison *"seven of them were taken out and killed."* Not satisfied with this burst of enthusiastic patriotism, and heroic courage, we are told "the ringleaders of the *disturbing element* were turned loose in a cornfield near the river, and as they ran, they were fired upon and killed." After this, our informant—a Democratic newspaper writer—goes on to say that "the remainder of the prisoners were turned loose and were fired into, but it was not known whether any of them were killed or not." He might have added "that it didn't make any difference whether they were or not."

Now, it is all very well, perhaps, in sentiment, to cry down every effort to "flaunt the bloody shirt" in the faces of the people of the North; but surely, in free America, it is about time for law and order to take the place of such high-handed outrage and injustice as is here related on the authority of a Democratic paper, *viz.*: the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*. If the civil authority in the Southern States is powerless to prevent such diabolism, it becomes the bounden duty of the National Government to interfere for the protection of the lives of American citizens, quite as much so, as if the murders had been committed by a band of Sioux on the Western plains. We trust this will be done hereafter, and these Southern specimens of savages taught to obey the laws of God and man.

THE malignity with which Democratic papers and partisans pursue Mr. BLAINE is well illustrated by their attempt to keep in circulation the reports about the CALDWELL dispatches, their genuineness, and their reliability as truth-telling statements. Mr. CALDWELL has been written to by different persons, and he replies to them all substantially that his published dispatches from London are not only genuine, but truthful; they were written by himself and sent by himself; that he would have come to America to testify to the truth, but pressing engagements and extensive business affairs, and contracts on hand, prevented. In a word, he emphasizes his original affidavit, denying that he ever had any connection with Mr. BLAINE in the sale of the railroad bonds to THOMAS A. SCOTT. Notwithstanding this clear, candid, and emphatic statement, the enemies of Mr. BLAINE, reiterate the former charge, which never had any other foundation than the imagination of a man who had no personal good feeling for him. The only men living who could possibly throw any light upon the truth or falsity of the original charge are Mr. THOS. A. SCOTT and Mr. JOSIAH CALDWELL, both of whom swear positively that Mr. BLAINE had no connection with the Fort Smith bond transaction whatever, and that it was in itself a perfectly proper and legitimate business affair. Notwithstanding this, we say, for want of something better, the vials of malignant wrath are still poured out upon Mr. BLAINE by every rebel and sympathizer with rebellion, and all owing to the fact that by his manly, courageous and telling speeches in the House during the debate on Amnesty, he once again stung them to the quick by making rebellion odious and unionism honorable.

If he had joined in with the Confederates of the House and their willing tools all over the North—the Democracy—in asking for the full pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in order that "that distinguished patriot and much abused citizen without political power" might be returned to the United States Senate, by the men who had just carried the State of Mississippi by the perpetration of numberless murders, then would he have not only escaped Democratic vindictiveness but would have been held up as a patriot and a statesman. Failing to join in this demand—that the vile traitor and murderer of Andersonville prisoners should be re-instated with the rights of full citizenship—he must be punished, yea ruined politically, and driven from power. But he is at last fully vindicated and his persecutors brought to shame by the exposure of their conspiracy, and if his life is spared, he will doubtless let them hear from him again.

A POLICY WANTED.

In the dispatches from the scene of the recent Indian battle we are complacently told that "the savages are nearly out of ammunition and will not fight again *until they get a supply from the agencies.*" There is a volume in that sentence, that it might be well for every citizen to heed. If the people are to form a correct and just judgment on this vexatious Indian question—the most interesting and important one now before the country—all such statements as that made in the dispatches above quoted, must have due consideration.

We find from them that the Indians are wholly within the power of the Government, because, after slaying Custer's little detachment of troops, not leaving one of them to tell the story, shooting them down, and brutally butchering them afterwards—they were compelled to desist from further attack, until *our agencies*—the agencies wholly within the control of the Government—should supply them with ammunition. Could there be a greater travesty of justice and discretion written than is contained in those four words printed above in italics. Is it not a burning shame and a burlesque on governmental policy at the same time, that we should have a regular system for supplying our brutal, bloodthirsty and savage enemies with powder and ball, if not the perfected cartridge, with which to shoot down our troops? Could there be a better illustration of the insanity which sometimes seizes Governments, as well as individuals? Furnish an avowed enemy with powder to blow out our own brains? Could folly and idiocy further go? And yet this is the system which has been carried out all through our past history as a nation. It is not confined to the present administration, nor to the present generation of men. It owes its paternity to our ancestors, and has been in no wise improved, in our day. The plea has been, that the Indian is a hunter, born and bred to use his rifle in obtaining his food for himself and family. Suppose he is, and it is not denied, why should he not work to obtain his food, or at best, to obtain his gun and powder; why should these be given to him by the Government, whose citizens and soldiers he attempts upon all occasions to shoot down, and afterwards mutilate in a horrible manner? Why should the Indian have from the Government special privileges denied the white settlers, whose opportunities on the western plains are no better for obtaining their livelihood than are those of the nation's proteges? If the settler, who has gone out to till the soil, or work the mine, should break or lose his gun, the Government might *sell* him another to take its place, but it surely would not *give* him one, as it does the Indian. Why is this? The friends of the present system tell us that the Indians, having been the original owners of the land, and the Government having dispossessed them of it, they are entitled not only to their pay, but to be taken under special protection, as wards of the nation. We don't believe it, nor a word of it. If we grant for the sake of the argument that the land throughout the entire country west of the Ohio, once belonged to the savage tribes, we must ask why not pay them for it, as we did for the Louisiana purchase, and others, and be done with it? Why be obliged to treat with them as with children or idiots, and give way to every whim or folly that a "SITTING BULL," or a "CRAZY HORSE," or some other equal monstrosity in the shape of a man, may conceive of? They are not children when it comes to a fight with our troops, and they do fight just whenever the Government fails to do something which pleased them, or the fancy of one of their leading warriors.

We think it is high time the nation should look this entire subject straight in the face, and demand a better system hereafter. There is no reason why a better one, a safer one, a more economical one, and a more humane one, could not be devised and put into immediate practice. The Chippeways, the Seminoles and the Choctaws have all been brought under full subjection to governmental authority, and it has been done by teaching them to work, and disabusing their minds of the idea that the chief end of the red man is to tramp through the woods, and shoot down white men whenever found. There is no good reason why the warlike Sioux may not also be brought into subjection. Hunger will tame the lion, and it will tame the savage as well. Let him learn that he must work and raise his food by tilling the land, and he will finally come to know it, though the lesson may be a hard one.

We are glad to find that the leading journals all over the land are becoming thoroughly aroused on this subject, and that their views do not differ from our own. Public sentiment must be awakened; the people must be started to thinking, and a sound policy on Indian affairs will be the result. Murder of unoffending whites, the horrible mutilation of the bodies of victims, even before death has put an end to their misery, and all that is comprised in the words, "savage warfare," must come to an end. The *Herald*, in speaking upon this subject, says:

"Let us have peace in the Territories and possession there. If the Indian will not submit to civilization, let us cage him as we would a tiger or a wolf. The country will sustain any policy that ends the Indian business, and if it could be announced that SHERIDAN, with fifty or a hundred thousand men, was about to enter the Indian country, the announcement would rejoice the people."

There is no doubt of it; the people are heart sick of the attrocities of these inhuman monsters; they must be taught that further leniency will not be indulged in, but that swift and terrible punishment will surely follow their misdeeds.

Humors of Trades Unions.

A vein of humor sometimes crops out in unexpected places, or at times when there is apparently "no call" to be funny. Such, for instance, as the following droll but pathetic plaint of an English iron-master, who had been in business for fifteen years, but finally went out and explained to a correspondent of the London *Daily News* his reason for so doing:

"When I began the business I invested my capital in the belief that I should be able to control the action of my own works. But my time has been spent in a continual contest, in which I confess to have been entirely worsted. I found that I had to supply brains to direct the concern, money to keep it going, energy to get employment for it, and the result was that the workmen practically decided whether the works were to go on or not; whether contracts were to be taken at a profit or a loss; and to all intents and purposes I became simply their servant, not merely without remuneration at last, but with a very heavy loss; and I have abandoned definitely the manufacture of iron to those who are more devoted to philanthropy in commercial matters than I am. The workman has become the master, and he now bids fair to be the destroyer of the mechanical prosperity of England."

That brief and simple narrative is the hardest blow yet struck at the tyranny of Trade-Unionism, either in England or America. It is an epitome of the causes and the effects of the troubles which agitate the trades, and it might be pondered by the New York and Brooklyn "strikers" with salutary results.

Be Preferred Water.

A tramp, while on his travels, noticed a placard in front of a bar-room. It bore the pleasing legend, "Free Lunch," and he went in, walked unostentatiously up to a plate, and commenced operations with a sandwich; then the barkeeper walked up to the cadaverous wretch and said:

"Men who eat here are expected to pay for a drink."

"I know it," said the tramp.

"Well, then, why don't you conform to the rules?"

"'Cause I go in for health, and don't drink till I'm through eating."

The barkeeper turned his back for a moment, and the tramp slipped three sandwiches into his coat pocket and devoured four, then he walked up to the bar, and to the dispenser of stimulant huskily whispered:

"Gimme a glass o' water, will ye?"

"What! water, after four sandwiches?" bellowed the barkeeper, angrily.

"Yes'r, water," replied the tramp. "I've been drinking o' it nigh onter forty years, and it's just the healthiest stuff agoin'."

And he hobbled out; but if he had caught the foot that flew after him, he wouldn't have been satisfied with the 'booty" of his visit.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

A Few Suggestions Appropriate to the Season.

While the mortality among children must probably continue to rule higher than among adults, it is equally probable that thousands of children may be saved by more intelligent care on the part of those who have them in charge. The functional derangement which is a constant attendant upon teething cannot perhaps be wholly avoided. The process of dentition seems to break down some of the defences against diseases which prevail during the summer heats. But it is a fact that very crude and often pernicious notions about diet prevail among grown people. The diet of a child under one year should be, as nature indicates, "mother's milk," or if that is denied, then something not less simple and nutritious. But even "mother's milk" may be converted into something as indigestible as unripe solids by careless diet or by over-eating on the part of the mother. A mother who nurses her own baby—and every mother should do that if possible—caters for two. She cannot avoid it. No intelligent mother would mix a posset of cucumbers, vinegar, lemons, bananas, and green corn and peas, and feed it to her baby. And yet thousands do precisely that, or even worse when they refuse to regulate their own diet in the interest of suckling children. It may seem a hardship to the mother to refrain, but it is positively a greater hardship toward the unconscious child. A baby is a helpless creature, altogether at the mercy of its elders. Of course the parents regard it in that light, and very few would knowingly do anything inimical to the health of a helpless child. But things are done every day which, could the parents see them in their true light, would fearfully add to the sting of bereavement.

In the interest of children of larger growth we may add—and as a hint to parents—that judicious marketing during the fruit and green stuff season is more profitable than paying Doctor's bills. There is not a family so poor that it cannot afford to purchase ripe, fresh fruit and vegetables, if it can afford to purchase any at all. And if householders would invest a little more in ripe fruits, and make them common on the breakfast and dinner tables,—they would reduce their Doctor's bill measurably, and have a nice little surplus fund to spare at the end of the year. As a rule it is the child that does not have its fill of fruit at the table which resorts to green apples and refuse from the market stalls. Of course it is not necessary to say that green or unripe apples are not fit to eat. Everybody knows that. But every day one sees little children eating such stuff; and every Monday whoever reads the papers notes the result in the mortality report. Children should never be permitted to eat fruit *ad libitum* through the day. It would be better were their elders to confine their fruit eating to the hours of regular meals—say to breakfast and dinner. Fruit eaten at night may be an invitation to serious distemper. In the morning it seems to refresh the system. If eaten at the table there is hardly a possibility of eating too much, provided only that it be ripe and fresh. Give the children of larger growth their fill of ripe fruit, cut off their meat rations, provide good bread and butter, give them the freedom of the park, and the mortality tables will soon show an encouraging improvement.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

Why We Should Build a Monument to Custer.

France raised a monument to Desaix, after his fall at Marengo, a battle which he saved by his valor and enterprise. England raised monuments to her sons who served her so well in India, the Crimea, and in the Arctic lands. The reason is that England and France desire to hold up the deeds of their brave sons as an example to all time. For this reason all honor should be paid to Custer. Long after this generation has passed away, long after every vestige of the merciless Sioux has passed from the continent, long after this Yellowstone country has become the seat of towns and cities and a prosperous civilization, the name of Custer and the story of his deeds will be fresh in men's memories. The story that comes to us to-day with so much horror, with so much pathos, will become a part of our national life. If, as has been said, all the world loves a lover, so we may say that all the world honors a hero. What name is brighter than that of Leonidas, who died as Custer died. The deeds of our young captain and his little band are worthy of as much honor as those of Leonidas, and will be remembered as long, unless we, in our selfishness, allow them to die.

The Crimean war is almost forgotten, although it happened only twenty years ago, and its results have been dispelled by diplomacy and the march of events. But the charge of the Light Brigade has an eternal freshness in the memory of Englishmen. Men have long since ceased to ask, "Was Lucan careless" or "was Cardigan rash?" They remember only that an English brigade in the high pursuit of duty did not hesitate to ride into the batteries of an army. "This is magnificent," said Bosquet, looking on, "but it is not war." It was something higher than war. It was the utter consecration of one's life to his duty, the sublimest thing man can do. This is why the blood of Englishmen always leaps in manly adoration when it thinks of the charge of Balaklava. And yet it is in no sense disparaging that noble achievement to say that the charge of Cardigan was not as daring a deed as the charge of Custer. There was the chance of captivity, of gentle, considerate treatment, of kindness and tender care in the event of wounds. Many returned from that charge to be honored by their countrymen, to see their names blazoned over all the world. But the charge of the Yellowstone was victory or death. From it there could be no retreat, no escape, no captivity. These men knew that if they failed there would be no rescue, no safety. If they fell into the hands of their enemies their fate would be a lingering torture such as no tongue can describe. When men, therefore, in the discharge of a duty, calmly, firmly and even with enthusiasm, ride upon a fate like this we say immortal honor to their name.

JOHNSON'S BENEVOLENCE.

He was Willing to Contribute Liberally on Certain Conditions.

There were a score or more of women gathered together at Mr. Johnson's house. Mr. Johnson is a good hearted man and a respectable citizen, though he is rather skeptical about some things. The women had just organized "The Foreign Benevolent Society" when Mr. Johnson entered the room. He was at once appealed to to denote a few dollars as a foundation to work on, and Mrs. Graham added:

"It would be so pleasant in after years for you to remember that you gave this society its first dollar and its first kind word."

He slowly opened his wallet, drew out a ten-dollar bill, and as the ladies smacked their lips and clapped their hands, he asked:

"Is this society organized to aid the poor of foreign countries?"

"Yes—yes—yes!" they chorused.

"And it wants money?"

"Yes—yes!"

"Well, now," said Johnson, as he folded the bill in a tempting shape, "there are twenty married women here. If there are fifteen of you who can make oath that you have combed your children's hair this morning, washed the dishes, blacked the cook-stove, and made the beds, I'll donate this $10."

"I have," answered two of the crowd, and the rest said:

"Why, now, Mr. Johnson!"

"If fifteen of you can make oath that your husbands are not wearing socks with holes in the heels, this money is yours," continued the wretch.

"Just hear him?" they exclaimed, each one looking at the other.

"If ten of you have boys without holes in the knees of their pants, this 'X' goes to the society!" said Johnson.

"Such a man!" they whispered.

"If there are five pair of stockings in this room that don't need darning I'll hand over the money!" he went on.

"Mr. Johnson," said Mrs. Graham, with dignity, "the rules of this society declare that no money shall be contributed except by members, and as you are not a member I beg that you will withdraw and let us proceed with the routine business."—

This Year's Favorite Summer Resort.

"Well," said a Chicago man to his friend, "I've made up my mind where I shall spend the summer."

"Ah—where?" eagerly asked his friend.

"At—home," replied the other, patting his flat pocket-book gloomily.

Then the friend acknowledged that "circumstances had also caused him to decide upon patronizing the same resort, though he wasn't quite ready to confess it."

His Good Wife.

As a Chicago man came gliding from his home yesterday, he wiped his brow, and remarked to a neighbor:

"I believe I have the best wife in the world for hot weather."

"How so?" inquired the neighbor.

"Oh, she's always kicking up a breeze and acting cool towards me," was the glum reply.

And he cast a startled look toward the door as he backed under a shade tree.

A CALIFORNIA ROMANCE.

How Dennis McNabb Made a Bold Stroke for Fortune.

Dennis McNabb, says the San Francisco *News Letter*, was the porter in a mining company's office on California street. Dennis swept out and dusted things, kept the desks in blotting pads, and in Winter made that fire which is totally unnecessary in our wonderful climate, but which everybody insists upon having about four months in the year, just to remind them of the States. Dennis felt very humble and lowly indeed, as his salary was only $10 a week, and when the Secretary—who got $400 a month for putting his feet on his desk, and writing notes from the "Poodle Dog"—scowled and wanted to know where in the bottomless pit the stock report was, Dennis felt very much overpowered and downtrodden indeed. But Dennis had heard of Whittington and Franklin, and John McCullough, and other great men, and so he worked patiently on, washing the spittoons, taking around assessment notices, listening at the barroom key-holes, and biding his time generally. Patience and frugality is its own reward, and one day Dennis heard the Presidents read a telegram from the Superintendent up on the lode. They had struck pay-rock at last. That night Dennis drilled around and conferred awhile with McCarthy, who kept the saloon at the corner. Then he had a whisper or two with Hoolihan, who had made a few dollars running the hack stand. McNabb had also something to say to O'Flynn, the stevedore, of a confidential nature. The next morning the Secretary of the Yellow Cat Gold and Silver Mining Company found McNabb's brogans in front of his inkstand, and the spittoons being cleaned by a Mongolian. Before the official could recover his breath, a small Penian procession filed in. There had been a corner in Yellow Cat that morning, and in less than ten minutes the old Board was voted out, and the meek McNabb elected President, and was busily signing notices of a five-dollar assessment on the "outsiders." And now Mr. Dennis McNabb rides languidly down to the office in his coupe, and in the evening he sits on a satin sofa at the ex-President's house, with his French boots on the Steinway grand, and a four-bit cigar in his mouth, while the ex-P.'s daughter sings "Lanigan's Ball" in Italian—smacks him with her fan—and says: "You Irish are such naughty, fickle men, but so nice."

A CENTENNIAL MARRIAGE.

A Swedish-Norwegian Wedding Ceremony.

Norway and Sweden crossed the ocean to meet and fall in love with each other in Philadelphia. Bertha, the fair daughter of Mr. Daunfelt, of the Swedish Commission, was married recently to Mr. Christorphessen of the Norwegian Commission. They had never met during all the years they had lived so near each other, but coming to far America the two came together and fell desperately in love. They were married in the judges' pavilion on the Centennial grounds in the evening, when all was quiet as a private park. The pavilion has a large, beautiful hall, intended for receptions, and is attractively decorated. The speaker's platform, as it happens, resembles an altar, was beautifully decorated with Swedish and Norwegian flags and with masses of blossoming plants in pots. A Turkish rug, with two cushions on it, stood before the altar for the bride and groom to kneel upon. The bride came, on her father's arm, followed by the groom and her mother, and four bridesmaides and groomsmen. She was so pale and weak that she had to sit down and rest a moment before standing to be married. The ceremony was in Norwegian, but so precisely like our Episcopal service in all its forms that we seemed to follow it easily. As soon as the ceremony was over the bride's father, whose ruddy face had been all aglow with feeling, clasped her in his arms, regardless of wedding veil and finery, and gave her a right fatherly kiss, and then put both arms around his new son and kissed him affectionately; then followed the family congratulations, so hearty and informal it did one's heart good to see them. The bridegroom's friends put their arms around him and patted him jovially on the back, or kissed him; and the pretty bride, all alive with excitement and rosy as ever, was charmingly cordial in her greetings. She did not stand in one place to receive, but moved about to speak to one acquaintance, or promenaded on her husband's arm. The bride was dressed simply in white silk, with a long veil. The only peculiar thing about her costume was the high, small crown of myrtle, in imitation of a royal crown, that surrounded her veil. She wore no flowers, and her bridesmaids wore none, but each bridesmaid and groomsman wore on the left shoulder a small myrtle wreath tied with red, or white, or blue, or green. The bridegroom was in full dress, with gold lace, epaulettes, sword and cocked hat.

A Study of Human Nature.

Human nature is indeed a curious study. A boy may sing "Hold the Fort" so sweetly on Sunday that the very walls of Zion tingle with the sacred melody, and yet you wouldn't recognize him on week days when he comes out from swimming and finds out that some other boy has hopelessly knotted up his shirt sleeves and trouser legs.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellaghes, Robert O. Schmertz,

Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,

FROM

ALL NATIONS,

Universally use B. T.

Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,

P. S. SMITH, SON & CO.,

189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SINNOTT'S

WOODEN TANK FACTORY.

I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.

PIERCE SINNOTT,

Nos. 115 and 117 Ross via street, Allegheny City, Pa.

JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of

LITTELL & MECHLING,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

NO. 257 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT

STOP ALL LEAKS

IN

OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS.

84 Diamond Street.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm

NURSERY,

Have on Hand and For Sale

Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.

Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 221 Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.

WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEEDSTORE, 114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Old Monongahela and Pure Rye

WHISKIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 127 Liberty St.,

not of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Enameled

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co.,

Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

1876. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 1876.

CARD OF WILLIAM SEMPLE TO HIS MANY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We desire to return our thanks to our many friends and patrons for their increased and very liberal patronage during the season just ended, giving us assurance of what for the past 23 years it has been our utmost endeavor to do, to give at all times the very best value possible for the money, has been fully appreciated. Our sales being active all the year round, we have no "Closing-out Sales," no accumulation of old goods, but everything marked the lowest at once, with New Goods from which to select every week, and during July and August we shall offer Special Good Bargains in Dress Goods and Dress Silks, in latest novelties of English, French and American manufacture, Housekeeping and Domestic Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Each Department being separate and distinct in itself and under charge of a superintendent, the wants of our patrons are specially noted and receive most careful and prompt attention.

New Dress Goods.

At 12½, 15, 20 and 25c,

Plain and Twilled Debeges,

Worth one-third more.

At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c.

Special Bargains in Summer Plaid

Worth one-half more.

At 25 and 37½c, an

Extra Bargain in Porgee Silks,

Worth one-half more.

At 12½ cents,

Choice Line of Dress Lawns.

At 12½c and upward,

Fine Dress Linens and Batistes,

Worth one-third more.

At 25 to 75c, beautiful line of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Worth fully one-half more.

At 35c to $2.00, extra qualities in Hernanis and Grenadines.

At 75c to $1 50 extra fine qualities Black Silks, worth just one-third more.

At $1, five Brown Dress Silks, assorted shades.

At $1 12½, choice shades in Colored Dress Silks, extra fine qualities.

Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year $2c.

Ladies' Linen Suits.

Extra inducements are offered in a choice assortment of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, and in made-up suits of summer materials at very low prices.

Sacques, Capes, Shawls.

Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes; Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Jackets; new Plain and Fancy Striped Shawls.

Calico and Percale Waists.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' White Waists.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Calico Waists.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Percale Waists.

New Underwear.

A great variety of styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear, of very best materials and makes, at extra low prices.

Infants' wear of every description at the lowest prices.

White Goods.

Extra good bargains in an unexcelled assortment of White Goods of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

Men's, Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.

Ready-made Clothing for Gents, Youths and Boys at much less than usual prices.

Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year $2c.

Domestic Goods.

In Domestic Goods special bargains are offered, to the prices of which we respectfully invite attention.

CALICOS

At 4½c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.

At 5c, new styles and best makes of Calicos.

At 6½c, the best makes and choice of styles in Calicos.

Towelings.

At 6¼ and 8½c, extra good heavy Crashes.

At 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in all-Linen Towels.

Bleached Muslins.

Superior value in Bleached Muslins in every grade and a reduction has been made in Bleached and Unbleached sheetings.

Red Quilts.

Extra good bargains in White Red Quilts, the prices on which are now 25 to 50 cents each less than formerly.

Irish Linen Remnants.

Special bargains in a few remnants of Irish Linens, fully 50 per cent. less than real value.

At 12½c, all shades in Grass Cloths.

Traveling Trunks.

Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Trunks, in wood, leather and zinc, all sizes, very cheap.

Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year $2c.

Furnishing Goods.

The most wonderful success has attended our sale of

Unlaundried Shirts,

In the different grades, showing them to be rather better value than usual. Another new line of those very fine Shirts

At $1 00,

Guaranteed and stamped Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply Linen fronts and Cuffs and perfect fitting.

At 75 Cents,

An Unlaundried Shirt with 1500 Linen Front and full Cuffs, good muslin, a special bargain.

At 70 Cents,

A full dressed White Shirt—extra good bargain.

Sun Umbrellas.

On our counters will be found special good bargains in Cotton, Alpaca and Silk Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

Edgings and Insertings.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, a beautiful assortment at much less than usual prices.

Hats and Bonnets.

New styles Hats and Bonnets at lowest prices.

Linen Embroideries.

Linen Embroideries in new designs, and Insertings to match, at low prices.

Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year $2c.

Summer Reductions

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

RETAIL,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

NOW MADE.

Attention is directed to the following:

LADIES' AND MISSES'

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,

Latest shapes, at 25, 50, 75c and $1.

SMALL BOYS' STRAW HATS,

At 25, 50, 75c and $1.

Tartatan Trimmed Sun Hats.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS

Closing out at 25, 50, 75 and $1 per Spray.

100 PIECES

COLORED SASH RIBBONS,

At 25c per yard.

Narrow Trimming Ribbons,

From No. 3 to No. 12—never so low

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

n Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 14, 1876.

It is thought business promises improvement through the fall, and our manufacturers are preparing for it. Banking facilities never were better, with an abundance of money and little demand for it. The improvement of business will be gradual, almost imperceptible, but no doubt the worst is over. The large grain and fruit crop, and the Southern products will tend to add largely to the volume of trade ere long.

In Philadelphia Government bonds yesterday were quiet but a fraction lower pretty much all through the list. The long 6s of 1881 declined ¼ and the 5-20s of 1865, new and old, the 1867s and 1868s each ⅛. The new 5 per cents and the 10-40s were unchanged. While there is manifest a good strong tone for these bonds for reinvestment, there is, nevertheless, a slight decline in prices, mainly attributable, probably, to the slight decline in gold, and the decline in gold here is probably as truly attributable to the fact that the Bank of England has lowered the prices at which it will take United States double eagles, it having been 76s 3½d, and it now being 76s 3d. Demand sterling must now sell at plump 4 89? to make shipments of double eagles possible without loss, and must rule enough higher to make the profit satisfactory to bankers before important shipments will be made.

—By official figures it is shown that the aggregate amount of fractional currrency paid out to the public from 1869 to June 30, 1875, was $210,853,052,or nearly twice that of the former period. Of this large total $32,125,818 remained unpaid at the end of March. In the three months since the Treasury commenced paying out silver, $8,124,505, or nearly twenty-five per cent. of the latter, have been taken in. This, the New York *Times* says, is just one hundred times the ratio of redemption for the first three issues. A comparison of the ratio of redemption of the fourth and fifth issues justifies an estimate that not less than five million dollars of the currency issued since 1869 will never be presented for payment. This gives us a total of fifteen million dollars in dead fractional currency, and leaves the total in existence and doing duty three months ago at twenty-seven million six hundred thousand dollars. A careful inspection of all the debt statements since 1868 shows that thirty millions in small change is ample. If there were no small denominations of greenbacks more silver could be used. Substituting silver for fractional currency makes no difference in the quantity required, except as the coin may be hoarded or exported. For the present ten millions is ample provision against such abstractions.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

J. I. Barkett et al. to Robert Hanna, June 12, 1876; lot on Fifth avenue, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,050

Samuel C. Hazlett to Thomas Mahon, May 10, 1876; lot on North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny City.....$210

John Grasler to Jane Grasler, June 21, 1876, lot 12x13 feet, in Grasler's plan, near Mount's Station.....$1,470

Roger Sweeny et ux. to Dennis Hoolahan, April 1, 1876; lot No. 2 in Derby's plan, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$5,000

W. S. Iron to W. S. Murphy, May 27, 1876; lot 189 in Knox & Bausman's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$800

H. Hay, Sheriff, to R. S. Fowers, June 7, 1875; Interest of J. B. Froebe to lot on Eleventh street, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh.$1 850

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Wm. Sloan, May 1, 1876; interest of C. H. Love to lot 37 in Love's plan, North Fayette township.....$145

T. F. Farrer et ux. to C. W. Farrer, August 1, 1875; the undivided third part of a lot in Penn township.....$13,750

G. F. Jacobitz et. ux. to Joseph Thomas, May 8, 1876; lot on Centre street Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to G. F. Jacobitz, April 2, 1876; Interest of H. Kleer in the above lot.....$225

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	121
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	107½	10-40's	111¾
" 1865	116	Currency 6's	125¼
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
5-20's 1867	117¾	Hayes's coupon	118¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	167¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14	Wabash	15¾
I. C	91½	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C	3¾	Harlem	141
St. Paul	46¾	Adams Express	93½
Do. Pref	74½	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	85¾	U. S. Express	76
Do. Central	93¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	88½
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	68½	Pacific Mail	32¾
Rock Island	108¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14
Cleve. & Pitts	94	Panama	137
Pacific Mail	31¾	Iron Mountain	17¾
Western Union Tel.	71½		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans	41¾
Reading (B)	44½	Empire do. (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	120¾	N. Y. & E. R. (S)	10¾
Oil Creek (S)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	87
Lehigh Valley (B)	57¾	N. Pacific bonds (S)	—

NEW YORK, July 13, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@3½; prime mercantile paper 3@4½. The customs receipts were $341,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $310,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 4886@491. Gold was strong, closing at 111¾. The carrying rates were 1@1½. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull, but an improved feeling prevailed, especially for Western Union and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which were strong and higher. The transactions were only 41,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union and 12,000 Lake Shore. The increased strength of coal stocks was due to the announcement that the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company had declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per per cent. This reduces the annual rate of dividends from 10 to 8 per cent. for that company. Four hundred thousand dollars gold coin and fifty thousand dollars silver bars were shipped to Europe to-day.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20s of '65, 116½; do '65 new, 117¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 46½; do. new, 46¾; Virginia new, 56¾; do. old, 27; Missouri sixes, 105¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; do preferred, 37; Pacific Mail, 32¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 8; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86; American Express, 58; United States Express, 73¾; New York Central, 167¾; Erie, 14; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 137¾; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 86; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 62¾; Lake Shore, 85¾; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Northwest common, 42¾; do preferred, 68¾; C. C. C. & I. C., 4; New Jersey Central, 72¾; Rock Island, 108¾; St. Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 74½; Ohio & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 9; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 16¾; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18¾; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic Company, 8; Wabash preferred, 102½; Indiana Central, 16¾; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joe, 14; Central Pacific Bonds, 105¾; Union Pacific 1st, 110; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 94½.

LONDON, July 13.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £788,000 in the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 54 per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £245,000. Consols 98 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106½; New York Central 97½; Erie, 12¾; preferred, 28½.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—United States new fives, 102¾.

PARIS, July 12.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 11,000,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 104f 15c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 13, 1876.

The general position of the markets continues favorable to sellers, and in consequence of the steady advance they are not selling as freely as they otherwise would; those who sold yesterday could have done considerably better to-day, and the feeling to-day was that there would be a still further advance to-morrow. Crude was advanced 5 to 7½c ₱ bbl; United certificates quoted this P. M. at $2.17½@2.20; and immediate shipment at $2.40@2.42½. Refined also higher, having been advanced about a ¼c on compared with yesterday; Philadelphia delivery, 16¾; on cars here 18¾. The foreign markets are also advancing in sympathy with the advance in this country.

The Barrel market is very firm and advancing; countries, $1.25; city make, $1.40@1.45.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL, VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	1,869
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	1,846
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	963
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	966
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	724
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless o W	912
S. Craig	Petrolite o w	314
J. Bushnell	Bly o w	302
C. C. Beggs	Semeda o w	80
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	74
Total		7,240

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Wardon, F. & Co	Bait. 439
Crystal Oil Co	Tate, M. & Co	Bait. 120
Total		559

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY July 13, 1876.

There is no question but the oppressively hot weather of the past few days has curtailed general business considerably. Very many citizens have left the city, and every day the exodus is increasing. Those remaining are not doing much, and the truth of the matter is there is but little to do, as business prior to the hot weather, was dull. The leading articles of merchandise present nothing very important; there has been no quotable change in values, to which reference has not previously been made in these columns, although shrinkage still appears to be the order of the day.

APPLES—The market is pretty well supplied; prices are weak and drooping; selling at from $1.50 as ₱ bbl, as to quality.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¾@3c; Refined do., 4½@ 5¾c; Arsenic, 4c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $5 ₱ bbl to the city and $4 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

BUTTER—Continues dull, and while the supply is small, it is fully equal to the demand, which has been considerably curtailed recently by the hot weather. Prime to choice solid packed, in small packages, 16@17c; common to fair, 10@12c. The fact that Butter is soft by the time it reaches here in addition to curtailing the demand, renders business both to dealers and shippers, unsatisfactory. Our latest advices from the eastern markets are by no means favorable.

BROOM CORN—Continues very dull, and with the stock increasing, holders anxious to realize and no demand, prices are weak, although not quotably lower as compared with our last general report. It is hoped, however, that there will soon be an improvement, although the prospects at present are not very encouraging.

BEANS—Very dull; navies quoted nominally at 90@$1 per bu.

BERRIES—Sales of Raspberries and Blackberries 10@12c ₱ quart, as to quality and condition. Whortle Berries, $1.25@1.50 ₱ pail.

BROOMS—The movement is light, but fully up to the expectations of manufacturers, as this is the dullest season of the year. We have no change to note in values. Quote "Union Factory" prices as follows:

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.40
No 3 Hurl	2.00
No 4 Stalk braid	2.50
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Stalk Braid	3.25
No 5 Hurl	3.00
No 6 Hurl	3.25
No 3 carpet	3.50
No 4 carpet	4.00
No 5 carpet	4.50

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1.60 at 75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1.50@1.65. Cement—Rosendale $2.50 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2.00@2.25; Louisville, $2.00@2.25; New Lisbon, $2.25@2.75; Portland, $6.50@7.50. Plaster—Fronch's Selected, $4@4.25; New York, $3.50@3.75; Michigan, $3.50@3.75. Land Plaster, $8@8.50. White Sand, $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—While the advices from the seaboard markets are not very favorable, reports from Ohio makers indicate that they have become impressed with the belief that the market has about touched bottom, hence diminished shipments are not improbable. Prices unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 8 to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding the supply is only fair, it appears to be in excess of the demand. If it was not for the hot weather consigments could be made to the eastern markets, but with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100, it is not safe to ship any distance, hence dealers are obliged to sell here as best they can. Fresh receipts, guaranteed as such, 11@12c.

FLOUR—Business is generally reported slow and prices still, in sympathy with Wheat; good brands, however, are still holding their own pretty well. Quotations may be given as follows: Spring wheat flours, $4@6.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50.

Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars continues fairly active at the recent sharp advance. A late New York paper, referring to the activity in this important staple, says: "A noticeable exception to the prevailing inactivity of trade is the movement in refined sugars. There have been some important transactions in raw sugar within the last two weeks, but nothing like the business in refined. There are between fifteen and twenty refineries now in operation, some of which have a capacity of 2,500 bols per day, and all of these have been very busy for a month past, though the most of the business has been transacted during the last fortnight. The trade, it is also worthy of note, has been almost entirely with home buyers. The exports during June show a marked falling off compared with May." Coffee has eased up again; business is very generally reported dull; although prices are still maintained. Molasses, Syrups, Rice, as well as almost everything in this line, excepting Sugars, are reported dull.

RICE.		SUGARS.	
Carolina	6½@7½	Louisiana	6¼@6¾
Foul Loaf	12¼	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ref. Yellow	8¾@ 9¼
Coffee C	9¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9
Standard A	11		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	55@ 57½	Fair	40@45
Prime	60@ 65	Dark	45@ 50

MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	60	Strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	80@85

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	45@ 90	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23	Rio (h pkgs)	20½
Prime Rio	21½@22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20@ 21	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is little or no movement in Wheat; the mills here about to appear to have about all they want, and even good stock is hard to dispose of. Fair to prime red may be quoted, in the absence of sales, at $1.23@1.25. As noted in our last report the Oat market is firmer, in consequence of light receipts, but as yet, there has been no general advance, mixed Penna. and Ohio, 32@33; do white, 34@35c. The market is almost bare of Shelled Corn, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it; quotable on track at 45@46c. Rye is scarce and there is some little inquiry for it; quotable at 75@78.

HAY—Baled quoted on track at $14@15 for No. 1 timothy; receipts continue light and the market is growing firmer.

MILL FEED—There is rather more inquiry for bran and prices are better, $12@13; middlings and chopped feed unchanged at $13@14.

POTATOES—Continue in light supply, and the recent sharp advance on new crop is fully maintained; selling in a regular way at $1.25@1.50 per bbl. Private and reliable advices report that they are bringing $1 in Baltimore, and this being the case, prices here are not at all out of the way.

PROVISIONS—We can report a steady demand, and prices are firm but unchanged. Some well informed operators are inclined to the belief that the packing of so many summer hogs is destined, sooner or later, to depreciate the value of winter-cured meats. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Sugar Cured	13½	Pork Bbl	$21.50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21.50
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime lead, tes	12½
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. ½ bbls	13¾
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. 1 bbl	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. 3 bbl	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¼
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Do. Canvassed	8½	Do. 3 lb pails	15¼
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 lb do	15¼
Short Rib Sides	12¼	Do. 8 lb do	15¼
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¼@8 ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@8¾c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

2d Quality.		1st Quality.	
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 4 75	6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	4 75	7 by 10 to 8 by 10	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	8 by 11 to 10 by 12	5 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	9 by 16 to 12 by 17	6 25
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		12 by 18 to 14 by 20	8 75
15 by 18 to 15 by 22		15 by 18 to 15 by 22	8 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 30		15 by 24 to 20 by 30	9 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 36		15 by 36 to 24 by 36	11 25
15 by 36 to 24 by 42		15 by 36 to 24 by 42	12 50
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		26 by 36 to 26 by 44	14 00
26 by 46 to 26 by 56		26 by 46 to 26 by 56	15 00
26 by 62 to 30 by 54		26 by 62 to 30 by 54	16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		30 by 56 to 34 by 56	17 50
34 by 58 to 32 by 60		34 by 58 to 32 by 60	20 00
34 by 62 to 36 by 66		34 by 62 to 36 by 66	22 50

WOODEN WARE—We note a fair demand at old prices. Nearly all the manufacturers are kept running steadily to fill their orders, and there is no disposition shown to cut prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No 3 do	7 00
No 1 Pails ₱ dozen	7 00
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Clothes pins do	90@1 25

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10¼c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 ₱ lb lots, 11¼c; in 12½ ₱ lb cans, 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 13, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	81cars.	13 cars.	10 cars.	19 cars.
Saturday	18 "	22 "	21 "	14 "
Monday	39 "	22 "	20 "	5 "
Tuesday	37 "	31 "	7 "	10 "
Wednesday	38 "	4 "	7 "	4 "
Thursday	17 "	3 "	8 "	7 "
Total	242 "	146 "	81 "	59 "
Last week	269 "	41 "	86 "	45 "

CATTLE.

While the volume of business during the past week has been unusually large, the market was unsatisfactory to sellers in one very important respect, namely, prices were lower; the decline was variously quoted. Some salesmen reported that really prime cattle, in consequence of a very light supply, brought almost, if not altogether, as much as they did last week, while the common and medium grades they quoted ¼c lower. Others, equally as well posted and whose views are entitled to fully as much consideration, were very positive that all grades were lower, good as well as common, but all agreed that the decline on the latter was greater than on the former. This latter point is very easily explained; the supply consisted chiefly of the common grades, while of prime shipping cattle the offerings were relatively small, not much more than equal to the demand.

Philadelphia buyers took hold freely this week, having, up to this time, bought fifty cars, and true 200@2c; firsts 18@19c. Cheese firm; fancy 9@10½c. Eggs firm at 13@20c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat closing firmer; No. 2 white Wabash $1.23; No. 1 white Michigan $1.27; No. 2 do $1; extra white Michigan $1.24; amber Michigan $1.26½; seller August $1.05; seller September $1.06; No. 2 do 74c; No. 2 red winter spot and seller August $1.06; No. 3 red 84c. Corn quiet, but steady; high mixed 50c; seller August 53½c; low mixed 49c; no grade 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2 to arrive 32½c; white 34c; Michigan 32c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Cotton firmer. Flour dull and tending down. Wheat unsettled; prices unchanged. Corn quiet, but firm. Oats market dull; fair to prime 27@30c. Rye in fair demand at 70@75c. Barley: market dull at 75@80c. Pork inactive; $20.25@20.50. Lard dull and nominal; prime steam 10½@11c. Bulk meats: demand light, but holders firm at 8@10½c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm at 9, 9½, 11¾, 11¾, 11¾@12c. Whisky firm.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Flour quiet and entirely nominal. Wheat opened weak; 3@ lower; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1.16; No. 2 spring $1.14; No. 2 red 94½c; seller August 96¾c; seller September 93¾c; No. 3 do 83½c. Corn quiet and nominal; No. 2 41c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 28c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 62½c. Barley neglected and entirely nominal; No. 2 spring 68c; No. 3 do 46c.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; western mixed 49¾c. Oats dull; western mixed 37@38c. Rye 66@67c. Pork $20.50@21. Lard 12½c. Petroleum firm; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 16¾@16¾c. Butter and Coffee quiet and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Cotton quiet at 11c. Flour dull; extra $3.00@3.75; family $4.50@5. Wheat firm; red $1.10@1.20; amber $1.20@1.25. Corn firm at 50@51c. Rye nominal. Oats 29@30c. Pork $20.50 @21. Bulk meats quiet; clear sides 10¼@10½c. Bacon firm; clear ribs 11¼@12c. Lard: three 13½c; keg 14c. Whisky $1.10.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 13.—Flour quiet and steady; prices dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; mixed and yellow 60@62½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white and mixed 38@42½; rejected 31@33c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour firm at $4@5. Wheat dull at $1.38¾. Corn steady at 44@45c. Oats quiet at 29c. Whisky firm at $1.12. Provisions: only jobbing demand.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Cotton firmer at 10¾@11c; sales 450 bales; receipts 29 bales; shipments 4 bales. Corn dull and lower at 35@36c, in store.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 13.—Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.22½. Corn: No. 2 Illinois 58c; high mixed 57c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Hay dull, weak and lower; prime $17.50@18. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Beeves: receipts 3,939 head, making 3,400 for three days, against 2,670 same time last week; no decline in prices, but easier feeling and less buoyancy; medium to prime steers 9½ to 10½c, with a few selections at 10¾@ 11c, and over half of fat bulls at 9@9½c; No. 2 and poor, 7@8½c; sales 1,200 head, making 11,570 for three days, against 9,900 same time last week; sheep dull and easier; 5½@6c for lambs; 5½@6½c for sheep; latter for extra Jersey. Swine: receipts 2,240 head, making 8,290 for three days, against 7,370 same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Cattle: receipts 1,020 head; total for the week 11,182; no sales; fresh arrivals were through consignments; yards were nearly bare. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 15,160; market at a stand still; 8 cars on sale; no inquiry; will be shipped East. Hogs: receipts 2,500 head; total for the week 12,400; market dull and slow; sales of 8 cars at $6.75 for heavy; heavy Yorkers selected 10 cars at $6.50.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Cattle: receipts 5,200 head; shipments 1,600 head; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 16,000 head; 10@15c lower; 5,000 left over; market active and steady; light $6.80@6.55; heavy $6.40 @6.45; a few choice $6.60@6.70. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; fairly active.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Hogs quiet and unchanged. Cattle unchanged; demand confined to butchers' grades.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Hogs: Heavy active and a shade higher; fair to good light $6.30@6.50; heavy $6.40@6.60.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—Hogs: receipts 600 head; $6@6.50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Business was quiet with buyers holding off for the result of to-day's sale. Medium prints were more active. Allen's pink, check, German and stripe prints advanced ½c. Heavy woven goods for fall were in fair demand. The *Bulletin* says Parker, Webber & Co.'s stock of 8,000 packages of linens, blankets and cottonades will be peremptorily sold at auction next week.

Cotton

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton firm at 11¾@ 11 15-16c; futures weak; July 11¾@11 29-32c, August 11 27-32@11 15-16c; September 11 19-32@11 5-8c; October 11 3-32@11 1-4c; November 10 15-32@ 10 29-32c.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10½c; net receipts 60 bales; gross 116 bales; exports 657 bales; sales 21 bales.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 11c; net receipts 17 bales; gross 23 bales; sales 313.

MOBILE, July 13.—Cotton; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 24 bales; sales 100.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11c; net receipts 272 bales; exports coast 737; sales 28.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—9 bx cigars, Lazarus & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Hamilton & Hanna & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Weller Bro; 20 bgs meal, Shoemaker & Co; 40 bbls flour, W. Stewart; 4 do do, Hay & Co; 1 do do, Valley Mill; 5 bbls do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do, Volgt, M & Co; 1 do, Hend. & Co; 1 bx e connect, H. W. Covert; 1 bbl do, Hay & Co; 2 do do, Hamilton & Co; 100 bbls do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 5 bbls whisky, Harris & E; 2 cases mdse, H. C. Jones; 15 tres hams, 25 do shoulders, M. W. Friel & Co; 10 do do, S. & W. Zoller; 40 sides wool, W. Barker dr; 5 bbls spokes, J. Lantner; 1 bx wood, Hoyt & Co; 1 do, Jas. Chamberlain; 1 do wood, Pickersgill, A & Co; 5 tres d beef, E H Myers & Co; 10 do hams, M. M. Friel & Co; 40 pigs lead, Jones & Laughlin; 1 bx mdse, 5 bxs do, Arnuckles & Co; 26 bbls onions, 4 do potatoes, A. Austin & Son; 1 car staves, H. Shoenberger; 1 do, R. Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Hend & McC; 1 do o corn, D. G. Stewart; 13 bdls w paper, Hill, W. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—3 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 25 bbls do, Watt, L. & Co; 21 cases matches, P. Schlegal; 10 do spirits, Jones, F & Co; 25 bxs do, Bailey, F & Co; 1 bx do crackers, Kramer & V; 1 car wheat, Bennett, S. & Co; 2 cars flour, Roberts & S; 1 do meal, Walker, D. & Co; 1 car tobacco, Bailey, F & Co; 1 car flour, Elwood & McC; 2 do, Shomaker & Co; 1 do, S. S. Neely; 1 do, Hay & Co; 1 do, Valley Mill; 1 do, H. Voskamp; 1 car middlings, Kell & R; 177 sks rye 21 do oats, M. Gaal; 1 car tcc, Weir Bros; 1 bbl whisky, Wm. Barker & Co; 5 pkgs mdse, Woods & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J. Lacey & Co; 45 bbls flour, J. Porterfield & Co; 1 car lumber, Pgh Car Co; 74 sks wool, W. Barker & Co; 5 pkgs mdse, Wilson & Co; 50 bbls 2 ware, McKee Bros; 20 do, Cavitt & B; 45 do, Gallinger & Co; 1 car ice, Keystone; 1 do, Schoff—eggs, Voight, M & Co; 1 do, Calery & Co; 30 bbls cement, J. D. Thompson; 19 do, Haworth & O.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—53 bbls oil, 2 cases paint, Paine, A. & Co; 1 box seales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 15 bbls siron, J Wells; 100 bbls flour, J. Tibbs & Son; 1 do do, Reed, Webb & H; 30 pails tobacco, I. W. Suman; 25 bdls paper, J. A. Renshaw; 40 pkgs fish, Curry & M; 50 do do, Hay & Co; 1 do do, J. C. Jenkins; 1 box brushes, Hill, W. & Co; 1 do, Bingham & S; 15 cases paint, A. Baldwin; 32 bbls apples, H. Rea; 6 do, Lasley, A. & Co; 17 do, Heal, C. & Co; 2 bxs do; 6 bxs eggs, 7 kegs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 do, 7 bxs eggs, Pr. Duff & Son; 1 car lumber, Pgh Car Co; 2 cases eggs, Heal & McK; 8 cars coal, Wm. J. S. Davis; 2 bbls apples, H. C. McCracken & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car flour, Hay & Co; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 1 car chairs, C. Brown; 5 cases matches, lot s ware, 1 bbl eggs, Bickford & N; 23 sks oats, J. McCalum; 4 bbls whisky, Hay & Co; 6 do, Weir Bros; 1 car hay, Hend; 1 do h ware, Hopkins & S; 15 do do, Pauline; 1 car bran, do; 1 do, Sachs & Co; 1 do, Hay & Co; 6 do, Myler & Ross; 2 pkgs tobacco, S. F. Co; 1 cant; 14 bbles, F. Wofall; 1 cask cheese, F. Beckert; 7 pkgs eggs, J. Keller; 1 bdle paper, J. Graves; 11 do, Crump & K; 11 do 2 do sks, F. Lutz; 21 bdls paper, J. Lindow; 1 car lumber, W. Mullins.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.—14 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 1 car flour, Isabella F; 5 sks B, S & Co; 5 do, Lucy F or; 1 do line, W. J. Baughman; 1 do loc, S. & Co; 2 do do, Harbison & W; 1 do bdl, W. Fleming; 3 do, W H Harrison; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs, J. C. O'Donnell; do, H. Gerwig & Son; do, Scott & Co; do, J. McPike; do, G. Wright; do, A. D. Kelly; do; F. W. Siebert; 1 canon 1 carriage, Allegheny Arsenal; 7 cars blooms, J. Moorhead; 1 do cars, G. Young & Son.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATORS—1 car corn, D. G. Stewart.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet 4 inches, and rising. Cloudy and sultry, with occasional showers; indications favorable for more water. Rudiness continues dragly.

THE Granite State arrived from Cincinnati.

THE Fanchon will be the next packet out for Cincinnati.

BOTH the Allegheny and Monongahela were stationary at headwaters yesterday.

CAPT. A. C. GOODE is superintending the repairs of the Gov. Allen at New Orleans.

THE towboat Joseph H. Williams, with her tow, was hard aground at Fish Creek at last accounts.

MR. W. A. DEVENNEY, better known as Dime Devenney, lost a young daughter, in New Orleans, last Wednesday.

CAPT. CHAS. ADAMS says that whenever the water gets up to 6 feet he will load the Whale and barges for St. Louis.

THE Grand Republic passed Memphis on Sunday, with 4,100 tons, said to be the largest cargo ever carried by one bottom on the western rivers.

THE bill of sale of the Louisville has been made out in favor of Capt. J. D. Hegler for several days, and only waits the signatures of present owners. The price is $4,900.

THE Robert Mitchell, coming up, landed at Evansville to purchase stores and put off a lady passenger, for which the authorities desired to charge wharfage, which Captain Paul refused to pay.

THE Fannie Tatum, in command of Capt. Geo. D. Gaily, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis to-day. The Tatum is of a very light draft and can take out considerable freight on the present water.

JNO. RICHARDSON, bar-keeper on the Glasgow, died of cholera morbus, in Evansville, on Monday. He was about sixty years old, resided in Evansville twenty years, and followed the sea many years. He leaves a family in Evansville.

ON Tuesday, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution authorizing the issuing of annual tickets to the steamboat fraternity at $15 per annum, entitling the captain and clerk of each steamer to all the courtesies of Change.

JACOB HEIFLER, a

HOME NEWS.

PARTIES who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are a slight fall in temperature, and light easterly to southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and possibly light local rains.

The McDonald Shooting.

The reports last evening in regard to the condition of the principals in Wednesday evening's tragedy were much more favorable than was anticipated. A reaction in the condition of McDonald shortly after he was taken to the hospital was very favorable to him, and the prospects now are that he will recover. Mrs. McDonald hurt was not considered fatal at first, and the reports from her so far give no reason to believe that she will not recover.

Pipe Mill Destroyed.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the roof of the Pipe Mill connected with Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Iron Mill, at Etna. The flames spread rapidly, and in a very short time the entire building was destroyed. The origin of the fire cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is supposed to have caught from the furnaces. The loss will reach $10,000 or $11,000, which is fully covered by insurance in foreign companies.

The Singerly Estate.

It has been definitely ascertained that the late Benjamin Singerly made a will, although the document has not yet been filed in the Register's office. So far as can be ascertained he directs that his property amounting in value to about $300,000, shall be distributed among his relatives, in accordance with the intestate laws of the State, except a bequest to Miss Lydia Myers, of $10 per week and the premises at 187 Second avenue, during her life, and he also gives her the furniture in the same which is valued at $3,000.

Foot Cut Off.

Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald, of the East End, met with a serious accident last evening. He intended to go to McKeesport on the eight o'clock train, but did not arrive at the depot until the train was in motion, and in attempting to board it at the Ross street crossing he missed his footing and fell with his right leg on the track. The wheels of the rear car passed over the leg severing it just above the ankle. Dr. F. Carter was summoned and dressed the wounded limb, and the man was removed to his home.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Further Reports from Boyd's Hill.

At the Union Depot last night a reporter of the GAZETTE was informed that about half past ten o'clock another shooting affray had occurred on Boyd's hill. All the facts he could gather were, that at the time mentioned a party of persons were heard in angry conversation on the steps leading up to the High School. One person was heard to exclaim, "Don't you come near me," and almost immediately after two shots were fired. Some one exclaimed, "My God, I'm hit!" and cries for the police immediately followed. Inquiry at the Central and Eleventh ward station houses failed to elicit any further facts. That the shooting took place as described, the known veracity of the parties who informed the reporter is sufficient evidence. The case will probably have to be classed with the many mysterious ones that have occurred recently.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

A Strange Wound to be Accidental.

About eleven o'clock Wednesday night Dr. W. H. McKelvey was called upon to attend to a young man who had been wounded by a pistol shot on High street. The Doctor found in the man's leg a bullet which had entered the thigh, passed through the leg and lodged on the other side, just under the skin, about ten inches lower down than the point of the entrance. The fellow refused to give his name, and in response to an inquiry from the Doctor as to how the shooting occurred, said it was accidental. He said that one of his companions was fooling with a revolver on the other side of the street, about ten yards distance, and that the discharge was accidentally effected, the ball hitting him. From the direction the ball took, the nature of the wound, and the apparent reluctance of the wounded man to give the particulars, the Doctor was inclined to doubt the truth of the explanation.

Later—Since the above was in type further particulars obtained indicate that the Doctor was correct in his supposition that the shooting did not occur in the manner the wounded man stated. On Wednesday evening a party of roughs and two women were congregated on the hill overlooking the reservoir. Shortly before 11 o'clock they got to quarreling and two or three shots were exchanged. The police heard the noise and rushed to the scene, but when they reached there they only found one woman, whom they arrested. She was kept in the Eleventh ward station-house all night, and was yesterday committed to jail by the Mayor on the charge of the shooting. She, however, doubtless is acquainted with all the parties concerned, and could give names if she so desired. The time elapsing from the moment of the shooting until Dr. McKelvey was called upon would about agree with the length of time necessary to reach him from the scene of the accident.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Covington Stars Defeated by the Alleghenys.

The rain prevented the playing of the whole nine innings in the game of ball yesterday afternoon at Union Park between the Alleghenys and the Stars, of Covington, Ky. Previous to the seventh inning, at the close of which the heavy pouring clouds compelled a final termination, the game had been twice temporarily interrupted by the same cause. The Stars succeeded in scoring only in one inning, the third, when they made three runs. When they passed through this city on their way East several weeks ago they stopped long enough to defeat the Alleghenys twice, and one of the games was the best exhibition of skill ever witnessed in Union Park, but yesterday they were very badly scooped. The Alleghenys played unusually well, made but few errors and batted heavily. They had solved the enigma of McSorley's delivery and encountered but little difficulty in hitting his balls. Both Flint and Lane did some fine catching. The Alleghenys made nine base hits, with a total of fifteen, and the Stars five, with a total of six. Junkin, McKelvey and Gallagher all knocked balls over the fence, but the first named was the only one who made a home run, the balls of the others being a foot or two outside the foul line. The score is as follows:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	STARS.	O.	R.
Junkin, 3 b	3	1	Strief, 2 b	3	0
Hasty, f	3	1	Hough, 1 b	3	1
Quest, 2 b	2	2	McSorley, p	2	1
Bocap, s s	3	1	Laughlin, c f	3	1
Gallagher, l f	3	1	Flint, c	1	0
McKelvey, p	1	2	Shoup, 3 b	3	0
Hagan, r f	3	1	Cummings, s s	2	0
Wilkinson, 1 b	1	2	Boughner, r f	3	0
Lane, c	2	2	Tsunison, l f	1	1
Total	21	13	Total	21	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys	0	0	2	3	2	0	6	–	13.
Stars	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	–	3.

These same clubs play again on Saturday afternoon.

Cincinnati—Mutuals, 13, Cincinatis, 6.
Louisville—Athletics, 5, Louisvilles, 11.
Chicago—Bostons, 3, Chicagos, 11. St. Louis—Browns, 3, Hartfords, 6.

AMONG THE MISSING.

Disappearance of an Informer Against Counterfeiters—Supposed Murder.

Mr. Andrew D. Craig who, it will be recollected, furnished the information to Officer Perkins, of the United States Secret Service, that led to the arrest of Thomas and other members of the Argraves band of counterfeiters, in Mercer county, has mysteriously disappeared, and no traces of him can be found. He left Erie on the 13th of June, stating to Perkins that he was going back to Mercer county, and since then nothing has been heard or seen of him since. He is the principal witness for the Government in the trial of counterfeiters at the term of the United States Court which meets in Erie next week. Craig had joined Argraves' gang for the purpose of getting facts by which to break it up, and had so worked into the members' confidence that they really thought him a counterfeiter like themselves. When he turned State's evidence the U. S. officers information that led to the arrest of six of the gang, the feelings of the remainder turned to bitter hate, and it is supposed that he was assassinated and buried in the lonely woods of Mercer county. Craig lived near Mercer and his friends have searched high and low. United States detectives have been hard at work, miles of territory have been scoured and not the slightest clue found to his mysterious disappearance. His family residing in Mercer are very anxious as to his fate. The general opinion is that he was decoyed from the train into the woods, on some specious plea, and then and there murdered, so that he could not give testimony at the session of the Court to convict the imprisoned counterfeiters.

The Bread baked by S. S. Marvin & Co., is meeting with the highest commendation by all who use it. Retail at 18 Fifth avenue.

Sixty-five More Solid

gold unredeemed watches for ladies, just forfeited. At E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155, Smithfield street, GAZETTE building.

Removal.

J. R. Reed & Co., jewelers (late of No. 68 Fifth avenue), have removed to No. 93 Market street, the store room of John Stevenson, deceased.

Jelly Tumblers,

at J. P. SMITH, Son & Co's
189 Liberty street.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The Business Disposed of at Last Night's Session—The Ordinance for a Greater Water Supply Passed Second Reading—Other Laws Enacted—Petitions for Improvements.

Allegheny Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The members present were Messrs. Cochran, Chambers, Drum, Eberhardt, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Knox, McKelvey, Slack, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Weite and President Patterson.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. DRUM presented a petition for a water pipe on Marquis alley. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, petition for a sewer drop on Ohio street. Referred.

Mr. CHAMBERS, petition from property holders on Return street for an abatement of their assessment. Referred.

Mr. SLACK, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented their report, accompanied by the Controller's report of receipts and disbursements during the month of June. Received.

Also, report of the Controller showing the expenditures of the past month to have been $22,286.36. Received and bills ordered to be paid.

Also, statement of the condition of the accounts of the various city officers and collectors of delinquent taxes. Received.

Also, resolution for the payment of $206.67 to C. Kirkpatrick, and $107.61 to Wm. Thaw, said amounts having been illegally collected for improving Perrysville avenue. Passed.

Also, resolution for the payment of $7,468.76 to McNaugher & Co., this amount being the assessment against the city for improving the Troy Hill road. Passed.

Mr. VOEGTLY, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented their report. The following ordinances accompanying it were disposed of:

Ordinance for the grading and paving of the Troy Hill road, from the intersection of Branch and Ravine streets to Gang avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Gang avenue, from the Troy Hill road to Sassafras lane. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Straub's lane, from Sassafras lane to Rossiter street. Passed.

Mr. DRUM, from the Water Committee, called up the printed ordinance providing for an increase of the water supply. The bill authorizes the committee to lay a thirty inch main on North avenue, from Madison Street to Arch street, a twenty inch main on North avenue, from Arch street to Allegheny avenue, and a fifteen inch main on Arch street, from North avenue to Perrysville avenue. It also authorizes the committee to proceed and purchase ground and erect a pumping engine at the head of Arch street, and also erect water tanks on Observatory and Montgomery hills. The ordinance passed first reading with but two negative votes, those of Messrs. Voegtly and Heagy. On the second reading considerable discussion ensued.

Mr VOEGTLY said he thought it inadvisable to do all the work proposed by this ordinance at one time. He thought it would be proper to do part of it this year, that is to lay the large main for supplying the lower portion of the city. In regard to supplying the hill districts he thought that ought to be postponed for a few years yet until they are more thickly populated.

Mr. DRUM thought would be unfair to refuse the hill districts this improvement when they ask for it. As to the expense proposed by the ordinance, fully two-thirds of it will be for supplying the lower portion of the city, from which no additional revenue will be received, while if the hill districts are supplied a revenue will be raised therefrom.

Mr. MCKELVEY raised the point that this ordinance was not a legal one, as it combined more than one subject. He therefore moved that it be referred back to the committee to divide the subjects, and report two ordinances covering the grounds proposed by this one.

After further discussion the motion was lost by a vote of 6 ayes to 7 nayes. The ordinance was then passed a second reading and laid over.

The business from Common Council was then taken up and all actions of that body concurred in.

Mr. MCKELVEY submitted a resolution for a gas lamp on Lacock street. Referred. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

It was fully three quarters of an hour after the time appointed for convening before this branch succeeded in getting a quorum. The members present were Messrs, Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, Hunter, Klicker, Landis, Mueller, Oual, McGuire, Neely, Parkhill, Reno, Sholes, Shope, Schmidt, Scheib, Sherman, Selling, Wilson and President Golden.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following business was presented on the call of the wards:

Mr. BEDELL, petition for a stone crossing on Marion avenue, from Marshall street into the Park grounds. Referred.

Also, petition for the repairing of Irwin avenue, between Pennsylvania avenue and Jackson street. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, remonstrance against a lamp-post on an alley between Simpson and Jackson streets. Referred.

Also, resolution directing the removal of the gas lamp at the corner of Webster street and an alley, and the placing of the lamp at the corner of Webster street and Taylor avenue. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, petition for a gas lamp in Davis alley, between Palo Alto and Webster streets. Referred.

Mr. PARKHILL, petition for a water main on Kirkpatrick avenue, between Fremont and C streets, in the Sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. BIBER, resolution for the repair of the plank walk on East street. Referred.

Mr. SCHAUER, resolution for a fence around the water basin on Troy Hill. Referred.

Mr. SCHMIDT, resolution for a wooden sewer box on Hill street, in the Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. LANDIS presented the report of the Market Committee for June, showing the receipts to be as follows:

Dr. Hastings, Clerk of Markets.....$1,190 30
D. J. Boden, Second ward scales.... 197 91
G. B. McNulty, Diamond scales.... 171 36
J. Hipply, Fourth ward scales.... 17 87

Total.....$1,577 44

The report further stated that the appropriation of the committee is exhausted, and recommended that $175 be transferred from the Sinking Fund. The recommendation was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings was presented by Mr. SCHMIDT, and its recommendation that the following ordinances be passed at once to Mr. J. Shallenberger to remove his stone yard from above the Hand street bridge was, on a point raised by Mr. McGuire, declared out of order. The action of the committee was then passed a second time and laid over.

An ordinance changing the line of the portion of the wharf near the ferry landing, in the Fifth ward, was approved.

The following business from Select Council was acted upon:

An ordinance changing the name of Faulkner alley to Faulkner street. Adopted.

An ordinance for the payment of the costs for the grading, paving and curbing of Return street, from Kilkenbeck street to the water basin. Adopted.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Race or Middle street, from Sampson street to North avenue. Passed.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Red Oak alley, from Third street to Long alley. Indefinitely postponed.

An ordinance for a lateral sewer on an alley parallel with and north of Jackson street, between Marquis alley and Fremont street. Passed.

A resolution for a six inch water main on the Troy Hill road, Gang avenue, Sassafras lane and Straub's lane. Adopted.

An ordinance constituting the policeforce and fixing the salaries thereof. The object of this bill is to remedy certain unimportant irregularities recently discovered by Controller Brown, and heretofore noted in the GAZETTE. After a long debate the bill was adopted.

Mr. COOKE offered an ordinances granting James McGilvery the right to erect a frame carpenter shop on Beaver avenue. Referred.

After concurrence in considerable Select Council business, additional to the above, the following business of the Common branch was disposed of:

An ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden dwelling, pig-pen and brick but dirgs, within certain limits in the city of Allegheny. Postponed.

Adjourned.

OVERLOADED STREET CARS.

Suggestions from Superintendent Street.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The overloading of street cars has claimed the attention of the Humane Societies in the various cities, and at times their agents stop them in the streets, and require additional animals attached before going further. No one can find fault with anything of the kind if they are required to haul from eight to twelve thousand pounds, and travel six to seven miles an hour. The car companies should not oppress or cruelly treat their animals. There is no necessity for them to do so, and it is adverse to their interests. If the patrons will get upon and overload the cars the animals should only travel at a moderate walk, except on descending grades. In going up grades additional animals should be attached. The overloading and oppression of animals to the street cars in this city on the Fourth of July, also at other times, was very great, and should be avoided in the future. During the warm weather it would be of great relief if the animals were changed at every round trip. Five or six miles of continuous trotting with a heavy draught at times is all that should be required, and after suitable rest and care they would perform the required labor next trip with more ease, and the owners be benefitted financially in the end. The agents of the Humane Society hope the proposed changes will be made without further delay. ZADOK STREET.
Superintendent.

BREVITIES.

....Castle No. 26, A. O. K. of M. C., held a public installation of officers on Wednesday evening. The hall was filled.

....The heavy death rate does not appear to decrease. Twenty-three deaths are reported as having occurred on Wednesday.

....A boy named Kelley was run over, and severely injured on Superior street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

....The blast furnace at Shoenberger's mill which was damaged by the late explosion is being repaired, and will soon be in operation.

....A new barn owned by Jacob Wolfe, at Castle Shannon, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

....The Allegheny Committee on Streets and Fire Engines met last evening, previous to the Council meeting, and approved the monthly bills.

....Edward Price, who stole a number of valuable books from Hoss & McDevitt, on Sixth street, a day or two ago, was sent up for trial by the Mayor yesterday.

....Wm. Rice, a nine year old Lancaster county boy, hung himself in a barn a few days ago because his mother would not let him go for the cows when he wanted to.

....Thomas Achesen, a teamster, living on Smallman street, above Twenty-fifth street, is minus a buck wagon, which somebody appropriated Wednesday afternoon.

....Eugene McAfee robbed the till of Goettman's saloon, in the Diamond, Wednesday night. He was caught in the act and sent up for trial yesterday by the Mayor.

....Wm. Rice, a nine year old Lancaster county boy, hung himself in a barn a few days ago because his mother would not let him go for the cows when he wanted to.

....Wednesday night a stable belonging to Mr. Wolf Miller, residing at Castle Shannon, was destroyed by fire together with a set of double harness. The loss will not exceed $500.

....George Richardson, a fourteen year old boy, was struck by a train at Irwin's station yesterday morning and fatally injured. He resides with his parents at Latimers station, whither he was taken.

....In the Centennial pigeon shooting tournament at Philadelphia last week Fred. Pierson, of New Castle, won the second prize. Charles Lovett, of Allegheny, tied with Hegarties his lost in shooting off.

....Patrick Conroy had one of his feet crushed under a train of cars at Swissvale yesterday. He was removed to his home on White Oak alley, Allegheny, where the foot was amputated by Drs. Murdock and Ure.

....There is a man hole at the corner of Seventeenth street and Penn avenue, in the shape of a large hole caused by the sinking of the ground at the sewer. If not repaired the city may have a bill of damages to pay.

....Mr. Hugh Gatings was overcome by heat on Fifth avenue yesterday. He was taken into the reading room of the Catholic Library and a physician summoned, and after reviving somewhat he was taken home.

....A little six-year-old girl, named Bingle, who strayed from her home on Wednesday, is now staying at No. 61 Adams street, Allegheny. She is unable to say where she resides, but states that her father is a glass-blower.

....The Allegheny Wharf Committee met last evening in the Clerk's office, Mr. Heferon in the chair. The wharfmaster reported the receipts for the month $300.00; expenses for the same time $61.67. Report approved.

....William McClannehan was yesterday committed to the county jail by Alderman Burke, in order that bail for his appearance to answer a charge of stealing some lead pipe from a house owned by Mr. N. P. Reed, on Granville street, this city.

....W. B. Humbert was yesterday committed to jail to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretence, on oath of W. L. Kann, who alleges that the accused procured goods to the amount of $56 by representing that he owned property in this city.

....We have received from Gildenfenny & Co. *Harper's Magazine* for August, which in all its departments is simply excellent. An illustrated descriptive article, full of reminiscence and anecdote on Saratoga Springs, is seasonable reading and very interesting.

....During the storm on Monday night, Henry Trautman, a resident of Parker's Landing, had both legs terribly crushed by the breaking of a line, with which he had tied up his father's raft, just above Kittanning ville. It is feared both legs will have to be amputated.

....John Wells was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman McMasters, in default of bail for his appearance to answer a charge of malicious mischief, on oath of Herman Miller, who alleges that the accused maliciously tore down several panels of his (defendant's) fence.

....Any of our readers who may have occasion to employ an experienced and thoroughly competent accountant for posting books, settling partnership accounts, or making exhibits of complicated affairs, are referred to the card of Mr. Henry Kirkpatrick, in another column, than whom we know of no one more capable of bringing light out of darkness in ill-kept or confused account books.

....A hearing was had at the office of Alderman Black yesterday in the case against Fred Haze, who is charged with a violation of the game laws. Mr. Haze was taken into the reading room of the Catholic Library and a physician summoned, and Mr. Rearden appears for the prosecution, and Mr. Moreland for the defendant. The Alderman, after hearing the testimony, imposed the penalty, which is a fine of $50, which with the costs ran up to $64.50.

....A stranger went into Pete McGee's saloon, corner of Washington and Webster streets, about five o'clock last evening, and got into a controversy with the proprietor, during which he drew a pistol and struck the latter over the head, inflicting a slight wound. He then beat a hasty retreat and evaded arrest.

....The name of the youth who attempted on Wednesday afternoon to rob the safe in the store of Clark & Co., at the corner of Ohio and Middle streets, Allegheny, is James Devine. He had a hearing yesterday morning before Mayor Phillips, which resulted in his being committed in default of $500 bail for trial. Fifty dollars were found on his person. He obtained nothing from the safe.

....A row occurred Wednesday night on Seventeenth street, South Side, between a Mr. Wigham and his son. The latter was intoxicated and attacked his father, knocking him down several times, when the father drew a knife and cut his assailant in the breast. They were both arrested, and yesterday morning the father paid his fine, and the son was committed to the Workhouse for thirty days.

....Mention was made in these columns last week of the attempt of a man in the Twelfth ward to sell a child for $5. Yesterday morning his arrest in Allegheny on a charge, before Mayor McGarrity, of abduction of the child, was noted. At the hearing last evening, the man, whose name is Kaiser, and who is a rag picker by profession, was sent up for trial. He makes a very lame explanation of the case, saying that the child followed him, that he paid it up to keep it from being run over, and that the lady who took it from him did so because she thought it pretty.

....An orphan girl, fourteen years of age, and a pupil in the Thirteenth ward public school, was committed to the House of Refuge by Alderman McMasters one day last week on complaint of her uncle. The girl was a general favorite at the school with both scholars and teachers, and the principal, Mr. Harrison, and one of the directors, Mr. Lowrie, thinking there was something wrong, investigated the matter, and found that she had been charged with being unchaste. A father's confession developed the fact that the witness who had joined with the uncle in the complaint against her knew nothing about the charges, and the uncle himself said he had only made a charge of incorrigibility against her. These facts being presented to the Board of Managers of the Institution by Messrs. Harrison and Lowrie, they refused to admit the girl, and she was given in charge of an aunt who resides at Rochester, Pa.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Frank Scott, agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway at Cincinnati, is in the city for a few days on business for the above route.

***Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, a leading actor lately connected with the Furbish Fifth Avenue Company, is rusticating in Youngstown, O.

*****J. N.," the philosopher and sage, tall and graceful, and with flowing locks, made a flying visit to our sanctum yesterday. He had not time to enlighten us as to his wanderings since last we saw him.

*****We had a most agreeable meeting yesterday with Rev. S. Findley, D. D., formerly (11 years ago) pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, in this city, whence he removed to Dayton, Ky., just ten years ago, and but dirgs, within certain limits in the city of Allegheny. Postponed. to Dayton, Ky., just ten years ago, and has since been in charge of a church at Carlisle, Warren county, Ohio. The Doctor is here on a brief visit to his relatives, and is apparently in vigorous health.

Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's Real Estate and Stock Sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

70 shares Allegheny Gas Company.
30 shares City National Bank, on account of whom it may concern.
10 shares German National Bank of Allegheny.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
15 shares Exchange National Bank.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Too Late! Alas! Too Late!!

Wm. H. Remble, of Philadelphia, being about to leave the city with his family, for a summer resort, discovers that $9,000 worth of diamonds, which were to have been left with the Safe Deposit Company, cannot be found—stolen.

Be warned in time, and place your jewelry and other valuables in the Safe Deposit Company, No. 83 Fourth avenue, where you will find them when you want them.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Ladies take your spare money and buy a watch. Solid unredeemed watches $15, $16, $18, and $20. At E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155, Smithfield street GAZETTE building.

Jellies and Preserves.

Buy your Jelly Tumblers and Fruit Jars at J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
189 Liberty street.

ARNOLD GROVE.

Preparations for Camp Meeting—Inaugural Meeting and Picnic at Pittsburgh and Arnold Grove—Business and Pleasure—Sunshine and Rain—Social and Spiritual Repast—A Magnificent Retreat—Rural, Sylvan and Romantic Scenery—Prayer and Praise Among the Oaks.

Yesterday morning, despite the threatening attitude of Jupiter Pluvius, nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen left the Union Depot on a special train of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, bound for Arnold Grove, for the purpose of enjoying a picnic and effecting the purchase of lots, preparatory to organizing a season of camp meetings. This delightful place of resort is situated twenty miles from Pittsburgh, nearly adjacent to the line of railway. The excursionists enjoyed a pleasant ride; but when they arrived at their place of destination, viewed the delightful landscapes, breathed the pure air, cooled themselves in the dense foliage of the spreading oaks and maples, and congratulated each other on the prospects of a fine day, their delight was unbounded.

Access to the centre of the grove is attained by ascending the hill, and the slope horizon-ward is that number of degrees which, while affording gentle exercise to the strong, is not fatigueing to the delicate. The woods, from which the leaves and obstructions have been lately removed, possess the appearance of cleanliness, which greatly enhances the beauty and charm of the scenery. The hill has been tapped in various places at its base, and reservoirs formed varying in capacity from 600 to 1,500 gallons, into which the perennial streams of water flow. In a short time it is expected that nearly a dozen of these will be completed. There are thirty-six acres of land in the grove, twenty of which are woodland and sixteen pasturage. A part of the grove has been surveyed and laid out into lots of 20x30 feet, near the centre of which survey there is to be a spacious auditorium capable of seating 5,000 people.

The proceedings of the day commenced with prayer and praise conducted by leading clergymen and laymen of the church. The reading of a draft of the by-laws was next proceeded with, a synopsis of which is as follows:

The Association is to be known by the name and style of "The Pittsburgh and Arnold Grove Camp Meeting Association," and be composed of those who subscribe to the articles. The objects are the promotion of Spiritual and Christian Union, the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on earth by means of annual camp meetings, conducted according to the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The capital stock is fixed at $15,000, and divided into 150 shares of $100 each. The grounds are to be enclosed, laid out into lots, avenues, walks, &c., suitable buildings erected for camp meeting purposes and such other improvements as may be deemed necessary. The shares are to be paid in three instalments, a default of any payment for sixty days resulting in the forfeiture of right or title. All the profits of the Association are to be applied to the improvements and the payment of taxes. The title in the property is to be vested in John W. Irwin and Wm. Hazlett as trustees, who are to transfer the same to individuals or corporations whenever so directed by three-fourths of the stockholders. Whenever the Association ceases to be used for the purposes above stated, it is then to be sold and the proceeds distributed among the stockholders in proportion to their shares.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of these by-laws; but as they were understood to be merely provisionary, action on them was deferred until after the election of officers and managers.

After enjoying a splendid social repast on the green, the selection of lots was proceeded with. The ladies seemed to take as active a part in this portion of the programme as the gentlemen, and many of them, both Misses and Mistresses, procured lots in their own names. The erection of the auditorium and of many of the cottages will be commenced immediately. The building fraternity were not behind, for many of them were on the spot and took contracts as soon as the selection of lots was made.

"What's in a name?" A good deal in the present instance, for the name mentioned in the by-laws, as well as other names by which the grove has been known, clash with those of other places in the vicinity. It has, therefore, been decided that the name be changed to "The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Association," which will most likely be adopted, and Lockhart station, which is to be moved about two hundred yards below its present site, for the accommodation of the Association, will probably be changed to McCargo station, after the generous and magnanimous Superintendent of the road. So far, everything seems to work in perfect harmony. Judging from the nature of the invocations offered yesterday, there will be an earnest season at the ensuing camp meeting.

This grove, like many others of a similar kind, throughout the length and breadth of Union, will combine all the advantages of a summer watering-place resort with those of camp meeting exercises; and this place bids fair to compete successfully with other camping grounds in the vicinity. It is pretty clear that a handsome sum will be realized from the proceeds of the sales of lots. About fifty were sold yesterday, and it is expected that the rest, as well as many others not yet opened, will be sold as fast as disposed of. Applications for lots will be received by Mr. Wm. Brickle, of the Homewood Bank. A meeting will be held next Thursday evening, in the Smiths' street church for the election of officers &c.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Items of Interest for Workers in Iron.

DOWNWARD the course of wages takes its way, in England.

THERE is a puddle of sweat around each puddling furnace this gleaming weather.

A FIRE at the American Oil works on Saturday destroyed about 7,000 barrels of refined oil. The loss to the company is placed at $40,000.

IT is stated that Thos. S. Blair has operated, at his works, on heating cinder with an alkali, and has succeeded in making an iron that has been rolled into sheets.

FORTER, BELL & Co., lately shipped light locomotives to California, Washington Territory, South Carolina, Alabama, and are soon to ship others to Texas, New Orleans and Mississippi.

TWENTY new passenger coaches were finished a few days ago at the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in Allegheny, costing $4,600 each. They have been placed on the road and are now in service.

MELSER, JONES & LAUGHLINS, of the American Iron Works, allowed their puddlers to go to work on the 6th inst., and we understand the seventy five furnaces in this works will be operated double turn. The furnaces had been idle six weeks.

QUITE a number of English manufacturers have been visiting the iron works of this city. The unusually hot weather they are having now must be trying to them, but if they will tarry till "Indian Summer" we can furnish them with some of the finest weather in the world, together with an endless profusion of delightful "smoke."

MR. JOHN H. CLEMENS, so long connected with Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co., in the capacity of mill manager, has transferred himself from the rolling mill to the business of Kier Bros., the well known firebrick manufacturers. Mr. Clemens will be found hereafter representing the Messrs. Kier Brothers among the mills as salesman for their bricks.

LEWIS, DALZELL & Co. have purchased the franchises of the Dayton Dripping Pan Company and begun the manufacture of bread and dripping pans by machinery. The iron is first cut into blanks the size necessary to make the pan required, after which it is fluted, not pressed, into shape, the action being entirely automatic. The sheet iron used is cold rolled and made at the works, the company having recently erected a 20 inch mill for the purpose.

WE have just been shown a sample of nails made from steel manufactured by Messrs. Reese, Graff & Woods. They are of beautiful finish, such as can only be given to steel, and it is claimed that they can be furnished at the same price per 1,000 as the iron nail, because of the less weight and size required to obtain even greater strength. As an item showing what can be done with steel, we also learn that the above manufacturers have a number of orders for sheet steel for the purpose of making stamped ware, for which purpose greater strength, finer finish, and less weight are secured, which are all very important points.

A PLUCKY GIRL.

An Equestrienne's Warm Reception to a Villainous Tramp.

On Saturday afternoon, as Miss Anna Bell, the accomplished daughter of our esteemed friend Josiah Taylor, was coming to this city from Lock No. 4, on horseback, she was assailed in the woods above Robert Coulter's. A tramp, described by her as a most villainous looking person, came up to her, grabbed her horse's bridle, and attempted to pull her off. She ordered him to let her go, when he assailed her by a shower of epithets the most blasphemous and obscene. Then a struggle ensued, Miss Taylor maintaining her position on her horse and, as she expressed it, "seeing for him what a woman can do." She used her riding whip as a weapon, but he only made the more violent efforts to dislodge her. Finally she wrapped the whip around her hand and struck him a violent blow across the eyes with the butt, which made him howl with rage and let go the bridle-rein. But now the whip was shattered to fragments, and unless her horse would move without whip she was powerless in the villain's grasp. But the pony seemed to understand the situation, and when spoken to started off at a lively rate and our friend escaped, followed only by the discomfited tramp's oaths and curses. Her escape was a narrow one, her daring resolution and bravery. What otherwise might have happened is too horrible to even think about. Miss Anna will be prepared now to give such a fellow a hospitable welcome to a Remington cartridge. And while the tramps and vagabonds are infesting the highways, would it not be well enough for ladies to practice target shooting a little in their leisure moments?—*Monongahela City Republican.*

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Frazier Bros., bankrupts, Allegheny City. On petition of sub-contractors, rule granted on the assignee and the Building Committee of Pennsylvania Reform School to show cause why they should not forthwith pay certain orders to petitioners. Returnable July, 15th.

P. H. McKelvy, bankrupt, city; hearing on petition for injunction restraining Trevor McClurg and M. Marquis, agent.

G. W. Dithridge & Co., bankrupts, city; injunction on Freeman & Corbitt continued.

Wettach, Couch & Co., bankrupts, city; injunction granted against John H. Haines, H. Clay Minor & Son, bankrupts, Greene county; injunction granted against L. K. Evans et al.

Olmsted & Dewhurst, bankrupts, Venango county; general meeting of creditors before Register Rogers ordered for August 7th.

Court Brevities.

THE will of John Costello, deceased, of the Seventh ward, has been admitted to probate.

THE officers of the United States Revenue Department have seized a mash tub, force pump, copper kettle, &c., in the brewery of the Walter sisters.

MAGGIE KUHLMAN, sister of August Kuhlman, the man recently murdered in Allegheny City, renounced her right to administer on her brother's estate, as being nearest of kin in favor of Christ. Kunz, to whom letters of administration will be granted.

A DECREE in the matter of the estate of John Ross, deceased, has been made by Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court, confirming the account of the administrator. Distribution is ordered to be made of the balance in the hands of the accountant, amounting to $1,387.75, among the following: Masonic Hall Association, Elizabeth and Mary Ross, William M. Brown, Mary Ross, Elizabeth Ross, Margaret A. McKee, L. H. Williams, assignee, Dr. W. L. Foster, Dr. W. R. Hamilton and Mrs. Catherine Oudry. About one-third is ordered to be paid in each case is ordered to be paid. The administrator was also directed to make a further account of his administration of the estate, of matters not included in this account, and of which he has come to his knowledge or authority. This is done for his own protection, and to avoid possible litigation hereafter.

U. S. JURORS.

Who are to Determine Matters at Issue Between the Government and Some of her Refractory Citizens.

The following named persons have been summoned by Marshal Hall, of the United States Court, to act as grand and petit jurors at the July term of the United States Court at Erie, commencing Monday, the 17th inst:

GRAND JURORS.

John H. Brown attorney, Johnstown; J. W. Sloan, attorney, Johnstown; Col. John Cresswell, attorney, Hollidaysburg; John H. Brawley, attorney, Meadville; R. L. Maxwell, attorney, Butler; Geo. W. Brown, gent, Ebensburg; James Hood, gent, Indiana; C. W. Whistler, gent, Mercer; Thomas Connolly, gent, Mercer; C. A. Derrickson, banker, Meadville, Pa.; George L. Wylie, attorney, Waynesburg; Israel Wayne, gent, Mount Pleasant; Dr. D. Donaldson, physician, Bridgeville; Samuel P. McFadden, gent, Hollidaysburg; H. E. Wright, gent, Meadville; Isaac P. Hand attorney, Wilkesbarre; S. B. Bryer, attorney, Sunbury; Joseph M. Dickson, gent, Shirland; A. W. Logan, Parnassus; E. S. Parker, banker, Mifflin; S. F. Duncan, gent, Allegheny county; W. S. Moore, attorney, Beaver; Captain A. C. Glenn, Mansfield, and Wm. R. Ford, teacher, Pittsburgh.

PETIT JURORS.

Wm. Halpin, gent, Mt. Washington; M. W. Lyon, student, city; Rev. H. C. Beacon, Johnstown; F. S. Purviance, attorney, Butler; James Lee, gent, Allegheny; Thomas K. Wyrick, farmer, Washington county; M. A. Cooper, editor *Dawn*, Mt. Pleasant; W. W. Herron, iron merchant, city; Chas. Everson, city; H. J. Murdock, editor *United Presbyterian*, city; Rev. John Wilson, city; Beaver; Ed. B. Case, gent, city; John A. Fox, attorney, city; Simon Johnston, druggist, city; George H. Booth, clerk, city; S. S. Diffenbacher, gent, Butler; Joseph Workman, student, Washington; Leonidas White, gent, Holt; James Gibbs, merchant, Monongahela City; S. W. Alvord, editor, Towanda; W. S. Moore, editor, Washington *Reporter*; J. M. Clarke, attorney, Camden; J. N. Patterson, attorney, Allegheny; E. J. Prunner, gent, Tyrone; W. C. Smith, gent., Bedford; Geo. J. Luckey, Superintendent, city; Rev. R. G. Ferguson, Butler;